SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

WINNIPEG
Centre of the Necklace

"MIXED" MARRIAGE OF JEW AND GENTILE

JANUARY 23, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 16

—Gordon Aikman

WINTER QUEEN: *Winnipeg's Rosemary Henderson.* *See Page 8.*

10c

We Must Start Production NOW

What's Holding Up U.K. Immigrants?

NEW ZEALAND
1 PENNY
1940

PANAMA
1¼ CENTESIMOS
1940

EGYPT
10 MILLIEMES
1943

HUNGARY
10 FILLER
1946

URUGUAY
5 CENTESIMOS
1946

SWITZERLAND
2 CENTIMES
1948

CHINA
1 FEN
1948

INDO-CHINA
½ CENTIME
1935

IRAQ
4 FILS
1943

NORWAY
5 ORE
1938

LUXEMBOURG
25 CENTIMES
1946

PHILIPPINES
1 CENTAVO
1937

POLAND
2 GROSZE
1930

VATICAN CITY
10 CENTESIMI
1930

ICELAND
5 AURAR
1946

CANADA
1 CENT
1948

ITALY
10 CENTESIMI
1932

ETHIOPIA
5 CENTS
1944

NEW GUINEA
1 PENNY
1938

NETHERLANDS
1 CENT
1948

INDIA
1 PICE
1944

PERU
2 CENTAVOS
1945

GERMANY
1 PFENNIG
1948

JAPAN
1 SEN
1887

YEMEN
1 HALALA
1942

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
5 HALERU
1938

AUSTRALIA
½ PENNY
1946

UNITED STATES
1 CENT
1949

SOUTH AFRICA
½ PENNY
1948

ENGLAND
FARTHING
1937

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES
1 CENT
1945

MEXICO
5 CENTAVOS
1944

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Champion **Rosemary Henderson** of Winnipeg is an ingenuous 18-year-older with an impressive array of credits in a highly glamorous sport. During the six years she has been skating she has won five top awards including the Western Canadian Senior Ladies (1950), the Western Canadian Silver Dance (1950) and the Winnipeg Winter Club Senior Ladies (1949-50). Her city is the "Centre of the Necklace" of Canada's inhabited region and she is one of its brightest jewels, say sports-minded Winnipeggers. An all-round sportswoman (diving, basketball, volleyball, tennis), in her less physically active moments Rosemary is a sophomore in Home Economics at the University of Manitoba. See Page 8.—*Photo by Gordon Aikman.*

Highlights: New diet for New York playgoers (Page 7) . . . Now is the hour for preparedness (Page 11) . . . Korea: More dangerous to pull out than to stay (Page 15) . . . Jewish man, Gentile girl, but rarely vice versa (Page 22) . . . Canada is being left behind in the race for manpower (Page 31) . . . The president's too busy for football now (Page 32).

Coming Up: What makes the Asiatic fight? General E. L. M. Burns gives some answers . . . What makes curling a top Canadian sport? . . . New era in Canadian theatre . . . What is the picture for Canadian women in the next war effort? . . . Yet another iron ore find?

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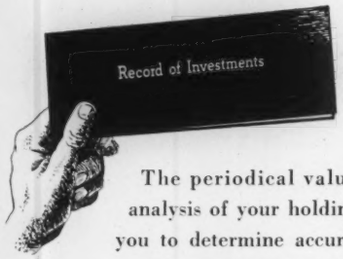

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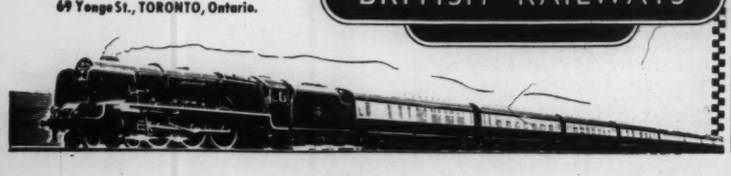

OTTAWA VIEW

REARMAMENT PLANS

THIS week the Cabinet started its final consideration of business to be put before the new session of Parliament. The rearmament program dominates it all, financially, economically and politically. If the Government approves all the defence projects before it, a budget of something like $1.5 billions for defence and foreign aid seems inescapable. And that is to spend in the 12-month period. Future commitments are additional.

The $300 millions appropriated in September for arms for our allies has now all been committed, though not all spent. Parliament will have to provide another substantial sum for this purpose. Arrangements should soon be made to ship the second batch of army equipment to Europe. Replacements for the first are now definitely assured on what the authorities call a "very satisfactory schedule."

LAST YEAR'S ORDERS

COMMITMENTS of the Defence Department in the nine months between April 1 and December 31, 1950, were $701 millions in all, **Brooke Claxton** has revealed. Of this, $600 millions were for orders actually placed on behalf of the Department of National Defence. Bills for most of these will be coming along later. Aircraft, at $330 millions, was the largest single item. Construction was next at $113 millions; and ships at $96 millions. Radar and wireless amounted to $50 millions, and the same amount was listed for motor vehicles. This is a little misleading. It includes a commitment of $15 millions, although orders have still not been placed, for the development of production facilities for the ¼-ton, ¾-ton and 2½-ton trucks. It also includes repair and maintenance, and the purchase of U.S. vehicles for the Special Force. Armament orders for the period came to only $26 millions, and this low figure reflects the Government's difficulties in settling with our allies what types of weapons should be made here.

THIS YEAR'S SPURT

SINCE December 31, when these figures were compiled, there has been a great speed-up. Canadair Ltd. is already pushing its production rate on the F86's just about as high as it will go. It's getting ready both to deliver them faster to the RCAF and to meet an order for 400 (assuming the U.S. engines come through) for the U.K. AVRO (Canada) is working out ways to push production of the Orenda jet engine far beyond previous goals. Canadian Car and Foundry, which has been repairing and reconditioning Harvard trainers, is in line for a contract to build new Harvards. The Government is also seeking a priority allocation for jet trainers from the U.S. Both types of plane are needed for the extension of the air training plan already offered to NATO.

Radar orders in January alone come near to the total for the previous nine months. Canadian Arsenals will do the final assembly at its Leaside plant, but 85 per cent of the work will be done by private firms.

Production of the U.S.-type Army weapons will involve a large volume, when it gets rolling, both for ourselves and for Europe; but it will be restricted to relatively few types.

Construction will be a heavy item for both the Army and the Air Force. Present regulations help by forbidding the use of steel for so-called "amusement projects." But these restrictions are likely to be tightened. In one way or another non-essential building will have to be cleared out of the way to make room for defence needs.

MATERIAL ALLOCATIONS

THERE are no "if's" or "buts" about the impact of this program on the civilian economy. Strict Government allocation of key materials like steel, nickel, copper, cobalt is now considered inevitable. The only question is when. The Government machinery is certainly not yet ready; and Ottawa will not follow Washington's example by announcing what it intends to do before it is in a position to do it. In the meantime industry is cooperating closely in voluntary arrangements to care for defence requirements.

CRYSTAL BALL: TAXES

DUE BACK soon from his West Indies cruise, Finance Minister **Abbott** will need to be in good form for the jobs that face him. He must give final approval to the estimates, and then decide how he's going to raise the money. Tax predictions are mainly guesswork; but many people the believe the main weight of the burden will be divided between income taxes and sales taxes. Sales taxes, as Royal Bank President **James Muir** pointed out, may be more directly anti-inflationary than taxes on income: they hit only the spenders; income taxes hit the savers too. Moreover, the financial experts think they've now got a sales-tax technique which bears pretty fairly on all income-groups.

■ Observers are speculating how the Conservative opposition would react to the Legion campaign for compulsory military training. Until MP's get back to Ottawa on the eve of the session, no definite party line can be formulated. It seems unlikely that the party will plunge for conscription but it is possible that some of its members will break loose. There's not much sign of the Government's attitude changing in the near future.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Science and Defence Plans

SCIENCE played such an influential role in World War II that a citizen of the western democracies can only hope and pray that with all the current flurry of diplomatic activity, all the attention to military matters, this vital segment is not being neglected. Exactly what is being done, in detail, the layman does not need or want to know. But there rests on the heads of government in all the free countries a very heavy onus to see that the lessons of World War II are not being ignored.

What were those lessons? Some of them are still buried deep in the great accumulation of records, our own, and those captured from the enemy. (A single collection of German war documents lodged in Ohio is said to weigh 1500 tons!) It will take years to disentangle and evaluate them all. But most of the really significant findings are widely known.

A few scientists and technicians of outstanding brilliance saved Britain from aerial destruction in 1940, and from starvation in 1941-43. Full attention to the great contribution made by that handful of scientists has never been paid. At the time their victory occurred, wartime censorship stood in the way of paying tribute where it was due. And by the time all could be told, the world had moved along to new sensations and preoccupations.

Radar's Role

Specifically, radar scientists under Watson Watt, beginning in 1935, made victory in The Battle of Britain possible. The RAF won undying glory, but without radar Goering would have won the Battle of Britain, with fearful consequences.

Hitler, Raeder and Doenitz very nearly won the Battle of the Atlantic in 1940-43. Had they won it, Britain could not have escaped slow starvation and, presumably, ultimate capitulation. There would have been no D-Day on the coasts of Normandy. The Nazis failed to win it, at the most critical juncture, because of micro-wave radar. A small group of scientists at Birmingham and Bristol in the early months of 1940 had made micro-wave radar possible.

In neither case did the scientist personally win the battle, but without him it could not have been won.

Another lesson is that neglect of *pure* science in peace time creates a gap which cannot be made up in time of war. Canada's relatively modest investment in the training of scientific scholars between 1920 and 1939 paid very big dividends during World War II. Unless a country goes into a war with a trained corps of able scientists it is outclassed. The country which knows most about the physical universe, and has the skills and resources to apply that knowledge, certainly stands the best chance of defending itself in the event of another war.

A third lesson out of World War II is that free cooperation between allied powers opens up new possibilities of scientific advance. Several of the most spectacular and useful war discoveries between 1939-45 were the fruits of a three-way collaboration between U.K., the U.S. and Canada. Each member brought unique contributions to the team-play.

Co-operation Vital

A fourth lesson concerns the relationship between the scientists and the military authorities. One of Germany's serious mistakes in World War II was a failure to develop a real working liaison between her armed forces and her academic scientists. Another was to draft for military service thousands of young scientific workers, whose value to the nation as researchers would as a group have been much greater than any additional strength they could lend to the fighting fronts.

The U.S. ran into the same false logic; elements of it were not unknown in Canada. The recent war rested largely on theoretical physics and chemistry: and many of the most brilliant workers in these fields were men in their early twenties. A policy of exemption on the grounds of indispensable talent needs to be worked out in any future plan of compulsory service.

Japan made the same errors of failing to mobilize and integrate her small group of really high-grade civilian scientists into her effort. There is an important point to be noted here, that any system of rigid military hierarchies, any highly regimented or totalitarian regime, seems to reduce the scientific effectiveness of a nation. Scientific inquiry seems to thrive best in an atmosphere of free interchange of ideas, and a really democratic spirit of whole-hearted partnership embracing all ranks of society.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

January Suggestions for Investment

Our "January Review and Securities List" summarizes factors contributing to the continuation of the high level of Canadian business activity.

Included are highlights from the recent annual reports of H. R. MacMillan Export Company Ltd., Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Limited, British Columbia Forest Products Limited, as well as comment on The British American Oil Company Limited, McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited and the proposed development programmes of Aluminum Company of Canada and The Steel Company of Canada.

The "List" includes offerings of some 150 Government and Corporation Bonds and Preferred and Common Shares yielding from 3% to over 6%.

A copy of our "January Review and Securities List" will be mailed promptly upon request.

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IN NEXT WEEK'S SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHAT MAKES THE ASIATICS FIGHT?

by Major-General E. L. M. Burns

LETTERS

University of Ottawa

SN ISSUE of December 26 says that "For the first time in 30 years in Canada a new medical school has opened —at the University of British Columbia." The University of Ottawa established its medical school in September, 1945. It has a six-year course; the first is premedical and the sixth, undergraduate internship. In the first class of 45, who will write their MD examinations in May, 1951, there are three women. 296 students are registered in the Faculty. 110 doctors are on the teaching and research staff, and 25 are full time. Dr. A. L. Richard is the Dean.

A. L. M. DANIS, OMI,
Regent, University of Ottawa.
Ottawa, Ont.

■ *SN is pleased to publish this correction. A full story on the University of Ottawa's various faculties, including the School of Medicine, is planned for a future issue.*

Off The Beam?

I HAVE just read "Party Puts the Heat on Saskatchewan" (SN, Jan. 9). All I can remark is that it's really cold in Saskatchewan today and the SC breezes have not commenced to promise even the slightest hint of warming up the chilly atmosphere.

Also, if Douglas had to worry only about "standing up to the Social Credit onslaught", he would not have a single worry in the world.

The SC Provincial Convention here in November attracted just 25 persons and was a miserable fiasco. And recently M. J. Haver, one of the SC stalwarts in Sask., admitted there just was no party activity and the outlook was entirely hopeless.

If Mr. Needham wants a bet—I'll make one. The SC will not elect five members at the next election which will probably be in 1952 and maybe this year if the final wheat payment is low—that's a federal matter but a strong talking point for the CCF. The truth is that the Grits have a good chance to get back the next time, but it may be close and there is far too strong a CCF core to be easily put aside, although it is obvious it is losing some of its hold.

The SC party has as much chance to be the official opposition or the government as the Tories—and that's just none.

Saskatoon, Sask. JOHN PHILIP

Christmas Poet

THANK YOU for those two finely sensitive poems, Mary and Joseph, published in the Dec. 26 issue. I hope the author is a Canadian.

Toronto, Ont. J. A. ALEXANDER

■ *Yes, she is a Canadian, living in Guelph, Ont.*

Cradled Island

I HAVE ALWAYS understood the interpretation of ABEGWEIT to be "Cradled on the Wave" and not "Cradled in the Sea" as appears in the excellent article on Prince Edward Island (SN, Dec. 5).

Saskatoon, Sask. DORIS TIPPET

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 16 January 23, 1951

Dragging Our Feet

CANADA is constantly being accused, mostly by Canadians, of "dragging her feet" in the NATO alliance. We do not dismiss all the accusations, but some of them, we think, spring from a fundamental difference between us and the United States which is not sufficiently understood. To us in Canada the announcement of a Government policy means, effectively, the adoption of the policy. In the United States it is but the first act in a long show.

The American way, deriving partly from their love of the dramatic and the huge and partly from their constitution, is rather like a five-act drama with a prologue. The prologue is supplied by the host of Washington correspondents and their informants inside the Government. They spend a long time discussing who the principal characters in the drama will be and what they will do. Then comes Act I when the Administration announces its policy in the most arresting terms the White House speech-writers can command. In Act II the "organs of public opinion," like an ancient Greek chorus, debate the actions of the President. As nowhere else in the world, the editorial writers are aided and abetted by the pronouncements of the columnists and the frenzied propagandizing of the lobby. The nature of Act III is largely determined by the plot of Act II. Sometimes the announced policy quietly lapses. The action proposed to be taken is not taken, and there an end. But if it survives Act II, as it generally does, Act III is set in Congress where there are a host of sub-plots and counter-plots. Anything may happen in Act III. The proposed policy may be ignored entirely; it may be modified slightly; it may be rejected; or it may be transformed into something barely recognizable. Act IV, anyway, brings us back to the President, deciding how to make the best of whatever happened in Act III. In the most favorable circumstances, Act V sees the policy finally authorized, the money appropriated and action initiated.

To people outside the United States—and, we suspect, to a good many Americans, too — it is very easy to mistake Act I for the whole play. No subsequent act in the drama gets quite the same publicity. So you sometimes find people asking why Canada has not acted, long before the five acts of the American drama have been played through. They forget that here we get the whole thing done in a one-act play. A new policy announced by the Government at Ottawa is as good as being in force. Parliamentary approval, short of a rare *débâcle*, is certain; everyone knows that the policy will stand. The announcement of policy, which forms Act I in Washington, is just before the final curtain in Ottawa.

The American system has a certain advantage in that during the course of the drama the audience, who are the electorate, can express their views of the way the play is going by hissing, stamping and applause. Under the Canadian system all that the playwright can do is to fly a few kites or make a few inquiries. But in international affairs the guidance afforded by the American audience is likely to be of very doubtful value.

Compulsory Service

THE great task of the world at the moment is that of checking the progress of Communism. The French-speaking section of the population of Canada is completely at one with the rest of that population as to the desirability of applying this check effectively. It is greatly to be hoped—by all of us except our Communists—that it will speedily come to be equally at one with the majority as to the necessary means for attaining this end.

Very few people outside of the French-speaking residents of Quebec believe that this end can be attained in the long run without the use of the principle of compulsory military service, or at

PASSING SHOW

WE HAVE been trying to find out who gave the Communists exclusive rights to one of the best colors in the spectrum, and the one that used to belong to the British Empire. And we have concluded that they just took it.

War begins with arms production and ends with artificial arms production.

We are in favor of "raise" instead of "rise" for an increase of salary. No salary ever rises of itself, they always have to be raised.

Exotic dances are forbidden in Worcester, Mass. Exotic dances are dances introduced from outside, and we are interested to know what kind of dances are indigenous to Worcester.

There are odd ideas about liberty, and one of them is that it requires that Communists should have right of access to all college newspapers and magazines. Nobody has a right of access to any magazine unless the editor says so. That is why there are editors.

Effort of the United States for maximum production seems to extend to foreign policies.

There is said to be practically no television in Russia, owing to the fear that the viewers may become TV-ationists.

Bruce Hutchison says that a man who can smoke a pipe can do anything. Rubbish; he can't blow butts all over the room like the man who smokes cigarettes with a holder.

Toronto's subway progresses rapidly, but it still looks as if streetcar fares will go up before the streetcars go down.

"Russia's policy is to drive wedges", says the *Montreal Star*. And the practice of the anti-Russian nations is to open gaps for the Russians to drive wedges into.

Lucy says that the Chinese have turned Red because they were tired of being called yellow.

FORCED FEEDING FOR QUICK GROWTH

any rate of compulsory preparation for military service by universal training. This is the method adopted by almost all of the nations which are participating in the North Atlantic Treaty, whose specific object is that of preserving Western Europe from the encroachments of Communism as represented by imperialist Russia and her satellites. It is hard to feel that Canada will really be participating honestly in the organization set up by this Treaty, if she does not eventually employ the same efficient methods as her associates.

It is not, we think, the desire of French Canada that Canada should imitate Ireland and stay out of the anti-Communist organization. Ireland bases her abstention on a specific grievance, namely the maintenance in Northern Ireland of a political arrangement to which she expressly agreed in the 1920 Treaty but which she now demands should be revised. No such grievance has been put forward by any section of the Canadian people as a reason for Canada's abstaining from association with the other anti-Communist powers.

There does, however, seem to be a disposition in Quebec to feel that the place to fight Communists is in the Province of Quebec, where they are particularly strong, rather than on the borders of the free countries which are nearest to the Communist area. The sacrifices involved in maintaining a provincial police force which can raid the headquarters of the Labor-Progressive party and seize the congratulatory telegrams sent to Stalin by half-a-dozen McGill students are obviously very small compared with those involved in making a proportional contribution to the deterrent forces in Europe or the fighting forces in the Far East; but there are people in Quebec who think that the provincial police are sufficient, and that France, Italy and Great Britain can well look after themselves—a doctrine which goes slightly further even than that of Mr. Hoover, to say nothing of Mr. Taft.

It is our hope that responsible leaders among the French of Quebec will make an earnest effort to convince their compatriots that the Christian way of life is in peril from something much more dangerous than the local propaganda of Mr. Tim Buck's French-speaking agents, and that it deserves to be protected, with all the energy that we can bring to the task, at the places where it is really in danger.

Once Again Calendars

WE SUSPECT that the rapid rise in printing costs is having a restrictive effect upon the high-grade calendar business. We have received less than 30 examples of this admirable institution, and none of them exhibit any marked technical advance over their predecessors of the last few years. The era of novelty which was ushered in by the introduction of color photography has run its course.

It is a pleasure to be able to hand out our top award to the Hudson's Bay Company for an excellent painting by Franklin Arbuckle of the entry of Anthony Henday into the Blackfoot camp in 1754—20 years before the building of the Company's first inland post. Henday was the first white man to see the Canadian Rockies, and the first also to be seen by the Blackfoot tribes, who were the fiercest warriors of the plains. He travelled with no companions except a few Indians, and his journey was one of the most daring feats in the history of North American exploration.

Phillips Electrical Works deserve a special honor for the ingenious folding of their six excellent color photographs; and Western City Company, a Vancouver investment house, for a dramatic, not to say theatrical, landscape treatment of its own city by Painter Holliday entitled

—CP

GUARDIAN *of women's interests in the CBC national radio system is Mrs. Mary E. Farr of BC.*

"City of Destiny." Confederation Life has made a praiseworthy attempt at making history topical by showing us "Sir Humphrey Gilbert at St. John's, Newfoundland," painted by J. D. Kelly from data by Prof. Harold B. Goodridge of St. John's, himself a painter, but the result is a little more like a calendar than we like a calendar to be, if you get what we mean.

The landscapes are about equally divided between camera and paint-brush. Among paintings high marks go to Westeel Products Limited for a Panabaker, Canada Wire & Cable for a Garside, Bank of Montreal for a Tom Roberts, Montreal City & District Bank for another Garside, and Scythes and Co. for a Fred S. Haines (but we doubt if he approved the green ink).

Among color photographs, credits to North American Life for "Bow Valley Grandeur," Industrial Development Board of Alberta for four landscapes which have nothing to do with industrial development, Canadian Westinghouse for "Moraine Lake," and Allan Lumber Company of Kingston for a particularly brilliant "Rippling River" by Winston Pote.

If anybody likes Dalmatians Wickett and Craig have three pups, and if anybody likes family groups RCA-Victor have a mother and children.

In the *hors concours* entries Rolls-Royce put it all over everybody with the most unobtrusive commercial we have ever seen—nothing but the two R's intertwined on a tiny shield at the head of each month; the accompanying picture is a lovely English landscape on the river Test, quite good enough for framing, and executed by Victor Askew.

Women in Radio

THERE are not many more important positions for a woman in the administration of national affairs than that of the woman member of the Board of Governors of the CBC. This has been occupied for a good many years by Mrs. T. W. Sutherland, of Parksville, B.C., who has been one of the strongest and most efficient members of the Board throughout her term, in spite of her distance from the ordinary place of meeting. Mrs. Sutherland has now resigned in order to operate a radio station of her own, and her place is taken by Mrs. Mary E. Farr, who has long been active in good works in British Columbia.

The nature of the CBC Board, whose members have to represent simultaneously a particular section of the country and a particular class of the citizens, requires that the woman representative for the balance of Mrs. Sutherland's term should be a British Columbian, there being no other seat except the British Columbia one vacant. When that term comes to an end there will be several other vacancies, and the lady member may be drawn from some other province. It happens, however, that British Columbia is exceptionally progressive in the matter of bringing women forward in public life, and it would not be surprising if it continued to provide the best qualified candidate for this position.

Diplomacy Tries Again

WHEN the UN political Committee accepted the report of the cease-fire committee presented by Mr. L. B. Pearson, Canada and the Commonwealth achieved a striking diplomatic triumph. The three-man cease-fire committee had been in constant touch with the Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting in London. It was the Commonwealth's firm stand, interpreted in New York through Mr. Pearson and Sir Benegal Rau, which dissuaded the U. S. from pressing its condemnation of Peking as an aggressor. Even better than that, the U.S. Administration is gradually being edged towards a position in which the recognition of the Peking regime might be a possibility.

More and more of the world, we think, is coming to see what a blunder it was not to have extended recognition promptly last year. Subsequent events have made it more difficult to repair the blunder. Admittedly the UN cannot admit a Government which is fighting UN forces. Nor, on the other hand, is Peking likely to be very friendly while the UN refuses it its proper place and while the United States protects and nurtures Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa. Peking, of course, may not be friendly in any circumstances, but this we shall never know until we remove legitimate grievances. The cease-fire committee's proposal recognizes the nice problem of timing involved in any attempt at negotiation.

It would be very rash to prophesy success for the new diplomatic endeavor. But we have no doubt that the endeavor should be made. Its success will partly depend on the UN forces in Korea. Negotiations are always difficult while one side has a preponderant military advantage. But if the UN armies can stabilize a strong position anywhere in Korea, Peking may grow less enthusiastic about throwing its masses of infantry into the slaughter. We are not unduly optimistic, but we see grounds for some hope. At least diplomacy has not yet been abandoned.

Wisdom from Mr. Muir

IN THE wholly admirable annual address of Mr. James Muir, the President of the Royal Bank, we were particularly struck by his references to the "prerequisites to a free economy." First, he said, the country must have "rich and diversified natural resources". Second, the citizens of the country must have "great expectations", together with energy and risk-taking spirit.

Both these conditions are fulfilled in Canada, as they are not in the old countries of Europe. For the European countries, and indeed for Britain, Socialism finds its excuse or justification in the need to share around a strictly limited, and sometimes decreasing, amount of physical goods. For that reason North American condemnation

of British or European policies often sounds flat and unconvincing. But how much more unconvincing is the plea that we should follow them into socialism, lacking every possible justification which they may advance.

For Canada, if for any country in the world, abundant natural resources await the enterprise of the "energetic and risk-taking". For us, if for anyone, the problem is to develop new riches, not to resort to a niggardly sharing of those we have already. We should not, perhaps, be too intolerant of socialism as a possible remedy for those who find themselves eking out barely adequate resources. But for us nothing could be more absurd. For us, as Mr. Muir said, "from now on let us see to it that our vision, our energy and our risk-taking spirit are not found wanting".

The Policy of Freedom

IT WOULD be a very painful prospect if the world had to look forward to many years, and possibly many generations, of a condition in which the only alternatives for the democratic nations were those of submitting to Russian Communist imperialism or of being perpetually prepared to resist it. Yet those are the alternatives which face us if it is impossible to reach an understanding by which the two groups of powers can live together amicably. We do not believe that such an understanding is impossible, but we believe that certain preliminary conditions are necessary before it can be effected.

The first of these conditions, and the all-important one, is that the Russians must be brought to believe that their ambition to rule the world cannot be realized. In no other frame of mind will they abandon that ambition. They will wait, they will disguise their projects, they will temporize, they will alternate between aggressiveness and amiability; but they will not cease to plan for world conquest until success is clearly impossible.

They are convinced at the present time that the free nations, who happen also to be the nations in possession of the largest share of the world's resources in proportion to their numbers, are weakened and enervated by their prosperity and divided by their unequal distribution of wealth. They believe also that their own economic system, with its enormous concentration of power in the hands of the state, can be made more effective for military purposes than that of the free nations. And they have implicit faith in their ability to undermine by fifth-column activity the loyalty and will to cooperate of the peoples of those free nations.

Little that has been done by any of the free nations in the last five years has helped in any way to diminish these Russian convictions, and a great deal has served only to strengthen them. Yet so long as these convictions last, so long will the aims of the Russian rulers for world dominion continue. It is not impossible that nothing short of a conclusive defeat in a war carried on upon the largest scale will effect that change of the Russian heart which is the condition for future peace. On the other hand there are certain weaknesses in the Communist system which if given time to operate may of themselves so weaken the Soviet structure as to make it evident that it could not withstand the strain of a great war in which the Russian cause would be one not of defence but of conquest.

The policy of the free nations is to be prepared and to wait. But it is not preparedness to withdraw within the "Gibraltar" of the Western Hemisphere and trust to the oceans to ensure that Russia cannot get at us.

New York and Our "Ti-Coq"

by B. K. Sandwell

IF NEW YORK does not take to the Canadian play which is shortly to be offered it by Gratien Gélinas of Montreal, it will be for a reason which is not too creditable to that city. It is possible that New York is too cynical to take seriously, in the theatre, the problems posed by the loneliness, the sense of being excluded, of a boy born out of wedlock and brought up in institutions, and those posed by the inability of two lovers, who are sincere Catholics, to fulfil their love when one of them is married to somebody else. This, it will be admitted, is not the habitual diet of the New York playgoer; it does not necessarily follow that he cannot digest it, but it is a possibility.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

"Ti-Coq" is a magnificent piece of theatre, conceived, written and put on the stage by a man who has the sense of the theatre in his very bones. But it is developed out of the material of small-scale comedy; and in order to make it a large-scale play it has been provided with a moral problem of the highest seriousness. The two elements are by no means irreconcilable, but as handled by the author they do involve a rather sharp change of direction in the very middle of the piece. It is the belief of this critic that this change of direction could be somewhat better prepared for than is actually the case in the English version, that indeed it was slightly better prepared for in the French original, and probably was even more clearly dealt with in earlier drafts, before Mr. Gélinas found how vastly effective his comedy material was and began to give it larger scope in the first act. (This last idea is conjecture, but looks plausible.)

The few minutes when the transition is being made are the only weak part of the play. The weakness is due to a slight sense that one is being cheated, that an author who has apparently had no intent except to amuse has taken advantage of his position and gone serious on one. This resentment of the change of direction could be greatly lessened by a few hints in the first act to suggest the precarious nature of Ti-Coq's happiness, based on his anticipation of marriage with Marie-Ange.

Comedy vs. Symbolism

The tragic dénouement is brought about by a weakness, not especially blamable, in Marie-Ange's character, which makes her unable to withstand the many influences brought to bear on her while Ti-Coq is away at the war, so that she at last consents to a loveless marriage with a good "parti". Her passionate desire to be faithful to her Ti-Coq is beautifully symbolized by her promise never to dance with any other man while he is away; and her final surrender to her relatives is equally symbolized by the breaking of that promise. Mr. Gélinas has no mean powers as a poet, as is amply revealed by the quality of scores of brilliant figures of speech employed by his leading character, who is certainly one of the most expressive personalities in all French-Canadian literature. And one suspects that he probably made more significant use of Marie-Ange's susceptibility to the dance in the first act as originally drafted, and allowed it to be crowded out in favor of more effective comedy material. Symbolism of some sort is obviously the method by which a sense of impending and inevitable tragedy needs to be established at an early point.

I have spoken before of the impression produced by too much of the French-Canadian writing of the pre-1939 era, of having been written with the parish priest looking over the author's shoulder. (Too much English-Canadian stuff was written with the whole board of elders or deacons doing the same thing!) The profound morality of Mr. Gélinas' play is not in the least like that, and indeed the phenomenon in question does not produce morality, it only produces respectability. The morality of this play is the result of faith in a certain standard of conduct, not because it is prescribed by the Catholic Church, but because it is imposed by the nature of the universe and its Maker. The characters in the play (who incidentally are acted by players who know exactly what Mr. Gélinas wants) are very real human beings whom the author knows and loves and can make us know and love; they have their strengths and their weaknesses, but what happens to them arises naturally out of those qualities.

Is This Play Hokum?

It is possible that the critical fraternity in the United States will feel that this play comes under the general designation of "hokum." The precise definition of hokum is very uncertain; but its essence consists probably in the attempt to play upon the simpler emotions of the audience without giving them a chance to think about the reasonableness of their reaction. If this is correct, "Ti-Coq" is not hokum, for the emotions which it excites will stand up to quite a lot of intellectual analysis. The hokum play nearly always has a happy ending, because hokum audiences insist on having their emotional demands immediately and fully satisfied. A happy ending is quite inconceivable for this play, and even if his sponsors were unwise enough to demand it, it is certain that Mr. Gélinas would never consent.

It is not surprising that the first Canadian play to have prospects of making a substantial dint on Broadway should be a play from French Quebec. That part of the country has much more in the way of an original contribution to offer to the American stage than the English-speaking portion, which is more extensively assimilated to American mores and habits of thought. Superficially, the advantage of "Ti-Coq" lies in the quaintness of its personages; really it lies much more in the fact that it takes an attitude towards great problems of life and conduct which no American play is likely to take, but which the American audience is quite capable of appreciating, even while feeling, perhaps, that it is the attitude of a slightly more primitive people than themselves.

Eljen Sztalin

"Telephone operators at the Budapest exchange were instructed . . . to answer calls with: *'Eljen Sztalin, kivel ohajt beszelni?* (Hurrah for Stalin, to whom do you wish to speak?)' "—News item.

THE FOLK *who simply cannot go*
Commercials on the radio,
Who feel the urge to rave and curse
At products praised in prose and verse,
Whose ganglia are overstrung
At ads, unmusically sung,
Should thank their stars their home's
the West,
Not in benighted Budapest
Where users of the telephone,
Instead of soothing dialtone,
Must hear the operator wheeze,
"Hurrah for Joe! Your number, please?"

J. E. P.

—CP

FIFTH-TERM *election of Mayor Coulter made him longest holder of the office.*

WINNIPEG:

Centre of the Necklace

by Victor Mackie and Melwyn Breen

—NFB

PORTAGE AVENUE *is the chief business artery of Winnipeg; in foreground, Main St. Its ancient streetcars are being replaced by a fleet of electric buses* (centre) *but width still makes crossing hazardous.*

FORT GARRY GATE *is all that remains of the Hudson's Bay trading post out of which Winnipeg grew. It stood at junction of Red and Assiniboine Rivers. Behind it stands CNR's Fort Garry Hotel.*

—NFB

"SEDATE, DIGNIFIED," say westerners of Winnipeg, "really much like the eastern cities. Look at the mousy way they acted when their Blue Bombers went to Toronto for the Grey Cup. No parades, no costumes," adds a Calgarian, "not a single cowbell."

"Western town," say easterners flatly. "Thrives on the wheat of the Prairies. You can still see its frontier-town skin under its 'big-city' clothes."

In spite of this controversy, Winnipeg prides itself on what it considers its unique position: a happy combination of the virtues of both regions. This, they feel, is an amalgam that gives it an exclusive individuality.

The city is also proud of its past, its future and its people. It is the only city in the British Commonwealth that can boast three VC winners from one city block. Pine St. was renamed "Valour Rd." to perpetuate the memory of three men from the "700" block who won VC's in World War I.

"Winnipeg is what you would expect all Canada to be — wide-open, breezy, brash and friendly." That is not the boast of a Winnipegger, but the considered comment of Margaret Mays, an English newspaperwoman from Manchester. Currently on a tour of the Dominion she was warned by people in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto against spending December in Manitoba's capital. Disregarding their dire predictions, but fortifying herself with some heavy woollen underwear, she stopped off and found Winnipeg to her liking.

True she found that the marrow-chilling winds of a western Canadian winter can cut through the thickest clothes. She can testify to the sub-zero temperature of the bitter, biting blast that swirls around the intersection of Portage and Main in mid-winter. But she found, as many others have found before her, that the friendliness of the city's people helps take the chill out of their climate.

MAYOR GARNET COULTER, re-elected in 1950 for his fifth consecutive term as Winnipeg's chief magistrate, typifies the city's spirit. It is one of quiet confidence, dignity without pomposity. He is the second Manitoba-born man to occupy the mayor's chair in Winnipeg's ancient city hall. He is a far cry from the first mayor, F. E. Cornish.

Mayor Cornish was one of the most unconventional of Winnipeggers and certainly no saint. One of the best local yarns is told of Mayor Cornish fining himself for disorderly conduct.

"Cornish, are you guilty or not guilty of the charge?" he asked himself.

"Guilty, your worship," he replied.

"Five dollars and costs, but in consideration of your previous good conduct the fine is remitted. See to it that you don't appear before me again."

Those were swashbucking, carefree days before incorporation in 1873. Indians were still not to be trusted and buffalo populated the plains. From a Hudson's Bay Company trading post (Fort Garry) in 1870, with a population of 215, Winnipeg has grown until today it is Canada's fourth largest city with approximately 234,000 people. The entire metropolitan area with its centre at the forks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers has a population of more than 320,000. Known as Greater Winnipeg, it takes in the city of St. Boni-

face, the towns of Transcona and Tuxedo, village of Brooklands and the municipalities of Fort Garry, St. James, St. Vital, Charleswood, Old Kildonan, North Kildonan, West Kildonan and East Kildonan.

The story of Winnipeg is the story of transportation and trade in western Canada. Its site was of strategic importance in the fur trade: it was located on the water route. And later came the steam railway, in 1878, connecting Winnipeg with the U.S. Eight years later the first Canadian transcontinental train reached Winnipeg and opened the way for a stream of immigrants and trade.

In its vast CPR yards Winnipeg possesses the largest privately-owned railway yards in the world (including the 280 miles of track in its "grain alley"). The CNR also has large yards located in Greater Winnipeg, with 244 miles of railway track. Both lines have their western divisional headquarters there.

The city is also a centre for Canada's great air-transport industry. Winnipeg has kept pace with modern travel methods by becoming a headquarters for Trans-Canada Air Lines, an operational point for Northwest Airlines, Central Northern Airways and the operation and maintenance headquarters of Canadian Pacific Air Lines.

Winnipeg's Stevenson airfield is one of the most modern and most important air terminals in the country. It serves also as a base for the RCAF 402 auxiliary jet squadron.

"WINNIPEG will always be the door to Canada's western reaches—one of the most fertile farming areas in the world. The rapidly-developing mineral and oil resources of western Canada will combine to make Winnipeg's location of increasing importance in the years to come," H. W. Manning, Vice-President and Managing Director of the Great-West Life Assurance Company, said recently. Winnipeg has been the location of his company's head office since the company was incorporated in 1892.

The city has become an electrical metropolis with a city-owned Municipal Hydro-Electric system and a privately-owned Winnipeg Electric Company, providing ample supplies of power at rates which are among the lowest on the continent. The soft-water supply could accommodate the needs of a city of 1 million inhabitants. There has been no curtailment of water sprinklers in the city proper during heat spells when other Canadian cities, less fortunately situated, were clamping strict rationing regulations on householders.

But of course there is such a thing as getting too much water. Winnipeggers found that out to their sorrow in the spring of 1950. Then they realized that being located at the confluence of two large rivers had its disadvantages.

When the Red River went on the rampage, Winnipeggers by the thousands toiled on the dikes in a magnificent effort to save their city from complete inundation. As the crisis grew and one by one the dikes collapsed to engulf homes by the hundreds, the people of Winnipeg stubbornly battled against the relentlessly rising river. They never lost heart, even as the city's radio stations and newspapers reported gains by the flood waters, and more rain to come.

A plan for total evacuation was prepared. It was worked out by the armed forces with civilian help, to the last minute detail. Popularly known as the "If" plan, it was to become operative "if" the waters reached 32 feet above flood level. At that point railroads, power plants and water supplies would cease to function. Winnipeg would have been, in effect, a drowned city. But the waters stopped rising at 30.3 feet above flood level, two feet short of the total disaster mark. The city was saved and Winnipeggers by their tremendous community effort had won fame around the world.

But with the summer the flood was past. Throughout the remainder of 1950 Winnipeg bent all its energies to the huge task of rebuilding. The post-flood comeback has been such an incentive to private and public construction that the year just closed almost surpassed the all-time construction peak $20,563,000, in the boom year, 1912. Contractors and builders in 1950 hammered out $19,460,000 worth of construction, involving 4,145 buildings.

The decade 1904 to 1914 was one of the city's boom periods. In those short years Winnipeg's population soared from 67,200 to 203,000. Fortunately, its pioneers had the foresight to plant trees and boulevards and lay out spacious streets and beautiful park areas. In that hectic period in the city's history Main Street became crowded and business overflowed down Portage Avenue, to establish that wide handsome thoroughfare as one of the country's main arteries of commerce.

Across the wide avenue Winnipeg's pedestrians wage a constant guerilla warfare with Winnipeg's motorists. So wide is Portage Avenue that a pedestrian leaving one curb, when the traffic light flashes green, has to walk at a fast pace to reach the safety of the opposite curb before the traffic lights change and allow an avalanche of automobiles to descend upon him. Consequently, Winnipeggers on foot have come to disregard the traffic signals and dart across the streets whenever they please. The city council, concerned over the mounting traffic accidents, has authorized a revision of the traffic bylaws, something the police have been wanting for a long time.

BUT THE MASSES of humanity that crowd Portage Avenue and make driving difficult under the city's present traffic bylaws are the people that pack the stores and boost retail sales. On a per capita basis in Winnipeg retail sales are the highest in Canada and rank with the U.S. per-capita average of more than $800, according to a study made by an American advertising firm recently.

The dollar volume of sales by retail stores in Manitoba during 1949 is estimated at over $492,500,000—more than double the dollar volume of sales in 1941. Per-capita retail sales in the province averaged $633.23 or 11 per cent higher than the national per-capita average of $571.96 during 1949. In Winnipeg the per-capita average was even higher. During the first 10 months of 1950 retail stores in the province, the great majority of them located in metropolitan Winnipeg, showed the highest increase of any province in sales. Manitoba sales increased 6.3 per cent while the overall Canadian increase was 5.8 per cent.

Where Portage and Main meet is the busiest intersection of this busy city. Main Street is still the financial heart of the prairies. Its important

—NFB

"VISAGES", *here danced by Jean McKenzie, is Winnipeg Ballet's Dominion Festival centrepiece.*

FUR TRADE, *Winnipeg's first major industry, still is a staple. These are red-fox furs to be auctioned to dealers. Strong light is sale tradition.*

—NFB

GRAIN STANDARDS *Board Chief Inspector A. F. Dollery* (l), *confers with R. H. Macdonald, Peace River, Alberta, and M. J. Champlin, Saskatoon.*

—NFB

part in banking is shown by bank clearings of more than $6 billion a year. The city is also the insurance and loan centre of the West. Here too is located the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on historic Lombard Avenue, where in 1876 the first wheat exported from the west was loaded aboard a Red River steamboat for Ontario via the U.S. The Grain Exchange, a voluntary association, organized in 1887 was destined to become the largest cash grain market in the world.

The city's manufacturing growth has been steady. The annual gross value of production exceeds $300 million turned out in nearly 1,000 plants with a total payroll of well over $56 million and more than 32,000 employees. The leading industry is meat packing: with the food and beverage industries, their total gross value of production exceeds $150 million annually.

Second in gross value of production is the clothing industry (textile and furs). During the past decade Winnipeg has become an important Canadian apparel centre with the rapid expansion of its needle trades industry. Its products, such as ladies' suits, sportswear and fur coats compete with the best products of other North American garment centres both in style and quality of workmanship. Iron and steel products and transportation equipment are also top-ranking industries.

Currently Winnipeg industrialists and the Manitoba Government's department of industry and commerce are concerned about a tendency to allocate defence contracts to eastern Canadian manufacturers. Both the Government and the city's industrialists are seeking a better break for industry in the province through a wider participation of local plants in the defence program.

THE INCREASED commercial and industrial activity in western Canada resulting from the development of the huge Alberta oil fields has been reflected in rising bank clearings in Winnipeg. A direct benefit too has been the construction of a new refinery. Now nearing completion, the pipeline from Edmonton to Gretna in Manitoba will provide raw materials for new industries and add to Winnipeg's importance as a refining centre. Naturally, citizens of Winnipeg, like all prairie residents, are strongly opposed to any hike in the railway freight rates. But those watching the city's industrial development have noted that the higher rates are making decentralization of industry more attractive to some eastern manufacturers.

In the field of labor Winnipeg has had a comparatively peaceful existence since the general strike of 1919. That strike lasted six weeks and involved more than 30,000 workers in Winnipeg and throughout western Canada. Another memorable labor event was the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in Winnipeg in 1921. It saw the expulsion of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees as a dual organization, an action that foreshadowed the formation of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor, later leading to the foundation of the CCL.

Recently representatives of the three major labor organizations in the province attached their signatures to a statement that speaks for itself. It read: "The men and women who constitute the labor force in Manitoba know that this is a good province in which to work and live. Labor and management are a successful team in this province and for the past 20 years the Manitoba record of peaceful labor-management relations has been unequalled. . ."

Incidentally, the late James Shaver Woodsworth, first leader of the CCF, was an MP for Winnipeg when he was named to lead the new party in Calgary in 1932. Since the party entered the political arena, Winnipeg has had CCF representatives in Parliament or in the Provincial Legislature, along with Liberals and Conservatives.

THE CITY'S 1951 council of 18 aldermen and one mayor include Liberals, at least one Conservative and independents, four CCF'ers and two Communists or Labor Progressives. The deliberations of the city fathers are always given prominent play in the two dailies, the *Free Press* and *Tribune* (circ. 101,620 and 59,694). The four radio stations also often carry reports of the council's activities. Ever since the city was founded there has been keen interest in the council and the civic election campaigns are hotly contested.

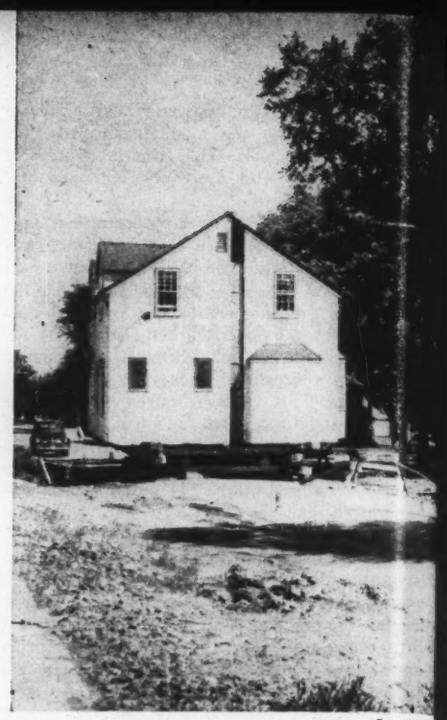
As the year 1950 ended Winnipeg was engaged in drafting its civic defence plans. Out of the flood had come "Operation Blackboy", the "If" plan for total evacuation of the city. It was modelled after the "Blackboy" evacuation plans for southern England in case of a Nazi invasion.

The city's police force includes some 300 men in uniform with an office, clerical and garage staff of more than 40. Chief Constable Charles MacIver is continually stressing the need for more men, but his force does such a good job that he has difficulty convincing the council more men should be added. Recent years in Winnipeg have been comparatively peaceful for the police. The chief follows a policy of making drifters and known criminals move on.

The Winnipeg police won recognition for smart detective work in the Twenties when they captured a criminal who had evaded authorities throughout Canada and the U.S. despite a trail of 20 killings. Another crime which had Winnipeg parents afraid for the safety of their children, was the slaying of two 13-year-old boys in 1946. Winnipeg police again won plaudits for smart work on that case. They borrowed a mine detector from army authorities; for three days patiently crossed and re-crossed the area in a back lane where the boys had been shot. They recovered two spent cartridges and a bullet, all they needed for conviction.

During the Second World War a spirit of civic consciousness was strengthened and added impetus to the city's cultural development. A symphony orchestra, art gallery, ballet, libraries, innumerable musical organizations and excellent Little Theatre groups were established.

The Manitoba Music Competition Festival, dedicated to the advancement of harmony which music brings, ironically had its beginning at a time of great discord. It was launched in May, 1919, when the general strike tied up the city. Today it is the largest festival of its kind in the British Empire. It draws an entry of more than 19,500 contestants and runs two weeks during the Easter season. The festivals sponsored by the Men's Musical Club have brought to the fore such Winnipeg artists as Zara Nelsova, Ross Pratt, Donna Grescoe, Freda Trepel and Fred Grinke.



—Free Press

WATERLOGGED *citizen, after 1950 flood, had his half-inundated house moved to higher ground.*

WITH the formation of the Winnipeg Ballet company over 10 years ago, the city has since become the most ballet-conscious community in Canada. The Winnipeg company has won acclaim across the Dominion. It was founded by two Englishwomen who arrived in this country in 1938. Ballet was non-existent in Winnipeg at that time and Miss Gweneth Lloyd, a graduate of the Royal Academy of Dancing in England, determined to open a school. Her friend was Mrs. Betty Farrally, present ballet-mistress of the company. Miss Lloyd last year moved to Toronto to take up residence. The ballet was incorporated as a non-profit cultural organization early in 1949. The present company of 30 is now guided by a board of directors.

Walter Kaufmann, conductor of the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, composed music for a new ballet, *Visages*, which has been danced with outstanding success by the Winnipeg company. The same Mr. Kaufmann, Czech-born conductor, has established the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra as a vital part of the city's musical life. In 1948 he directed his first public concert in Winnipeg's spacious and modern auditorium, before 3,000.

When Winnipeggers want entertainment on the lighter side they patronize one of the small dance spots that cling to the outskirts of the city. The Don Carlos Casino specializes in the intimate night-club atmosphere. Its owner, Don Carlos, has delighted swing and jazz lovers by engaging such outstanding performers as Cab Calloway, Hazel Scott, the Mills Brothers and Nellie Lutcher.

There are no bars open to the public in Winnipeg. Manitoba liquor laws prohibit cocktail bars. The province's liquor laws, like the laws in Saskatchewan and Alberta, are a holdover from prohibition days. Manitoba does permit beer parlors for men, but like Saskatchewan there are no parlors for women, and no mixed beer parlors.

While restaurants do not specialize in foreign dishes, a treat that would appeal to the gourmet is Winnipeg Goldeye, prepared by the expert cooks of the Royal Alexandra Hotel. The city's other railway hotel, the Fort Garry, can also please the epicure with meals that are tastefully served amid graciously charming surroundings.* But strangely

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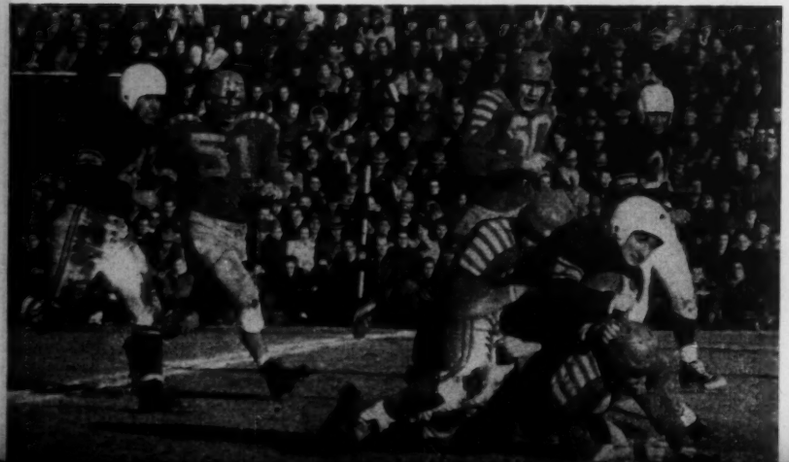
*City's other first-rate hotels: Marlborough, Mall and Regis.



—CP

WESTERN *champs for '50 were the Winnipeg Blue Bombers who defeated Edmonton Eskimos for the title. Later, Bombers lost Grey Cup game to Toronto Argos. Bomber Tommy Ford here has ball in a crucial first-down gaining play over a crowd of pleased but undemonstrative Winnipeg rooters.*

We Must Start Production NOW

Program of Refitting Navy, Training Service Personnel, and Producing Weapons Is Enormous But Necessary Task If Canadians Are Really to Help Eisenhower

y Michael Barkway

Second article.

F WAR is possible—though not inevitable—this ery year, Canada must increase her effort right cross the board. The deterrent force in Europe more important than ever. But it is no good as mere façade of strength. Behind it must lie all ur industrial, military and naval capacity ready o jump into full mobilization if the time comes. Some of the things which it is most urgent to o in the air, in following this trategic conception, were out- ned in SN last week. Take he Navy next.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

It is believed that Russia has ad continued help from Ger- an submarine experts since he end of the war. She prob- bly has a couple of hundred cean-going submarines com- ared with the 60 Germany ad in 1939. It is only prudent o presume that many of them are greatly im- roved in length and depth of submersion and in peed. If Russia started submarine war on the Atlantic shipping lanes, all the NATO naval forces would be fully extended.

On this day of January, 1951, Canada's con- ribution to the Atlantic battle could include:

The aircraft-carrier *Magnificent*: aircraft car- iers are becoming the key anti-submarine weapon.

Three destroyers. Our other four commissioned estroyers are in Korean waters or on the way.

Four frigates and four Algerine minesweepers.

Also in commission is the cruiser *Ontario*, being sed as a training ship, and scheduled for a trip to Australia.

In reserve we have the cruiser *Uganda*, four de- troyers, two frigates, five Algerine minesweepers nd some smaller craft. Under construction are even anti-submarine destroyers of new design, nd smaller craft.

alse Predictions

There has been a good deal of slap-happy pre- iction about putting these reserve ships into com- ission. It ignores two things. First, the destroyers n reserve are not idle. They are being re-equipped ith up-to-date weapons, and until all have been e-equipped there must be ships in reserve. Second, ho is to man the ships at sea? If you could man warship with stewards and ordinary seamen, the avy would have very few difficulties. But you eed e.r.a.'s (engine-room artificers), signalmen, dio operators and a host of other technical per- onnel. Since many of them can't be got from Civvy Street," the Navy is trying to do its own aining. For example, stokers can be trained into oker-mechanics; and good stoker-mechanics into r.a.'s. But it takes time. Moreover, the Navy sists—and rightly—that it has not got fully fficient ships' crews until all have done a good ng spell at sea. There is no short-cut to a true ilor's navy: it means long sea training.

The RCN is now getting and taking all the ecruits it can train. It could handle more by king ships out of commission and turning their ews onto instruction. But if it is to maintain operational fleet of present size, it cannot in- ease the present rate of enlistment except by the adual process of snowballing: it takes trained en to train newcomers.

In terms of ships the Navy could probably com- ission one more destroyer, making eight in com- ission and three in reserve. It will be ready to an the new ships when they are finished, but they may have to replace some of the older vessels.

Of course, mobilization in emergency would change the whole picture for the Navy as for the Army. The reserves, and ex-naval men not in the reserves, would provide a pool of officers and ratings with at least some experience. We should then be scraping up every ship we could find for them to take to sea. That's why the most practical thing for the Navy to do in this present rush of preparation would be: (a) to increase the order for new anti-submarine vessels, and (b) to start re-conditioning the few last-war frigates which are laid up and deteriorating at Sorel.

The first of the new type anti-submarine destroyers cannot be launched earlier than is now planned; but if additional ships were ordered now the rate of delivery could be increased. Until these new ships are ready, the old frigates are the best we've got to call on. They're not ideal by a very long way. But they could go to sea, and they'd certainly be far better than the millionaires' yachts with which the RCN started the last war.

Most of the speculation about increased Canadian defence has concerned the Army and the ground component that we should send to General Eisenhower's force in Europe. The key fact about this NATO force is that it is designed as a long-term proposition. This confronts both Canada and the U.S. with a difficult problem. For how long can you send North American soldiers to another continent for garrison, rather than combat, duties? How long can you separate these men from their families when they are not fighting? No one wants to add to the wives and children in Europe; if war did start they would have to be brought back at the very time when shipping was most precious. It would appear, therefore, that the tour of European duty may have to be limited to a year or at the most 18 months. That would mean our men had to be rotated; it would mean keeping as many here as we send to Europe.

Out of our existing forces, then, we could send only three battalions with supporting arms. That would leave two battalions of the Special Force and a third (the 2nd battalion, PPCLI) in Korea. The first battalions of the PPCLI, RCR, and Royal 22nd are all trained as airborne troops, and are presumably to be kept in Canada as our defence against any diversionary raid here.

Task Ahead

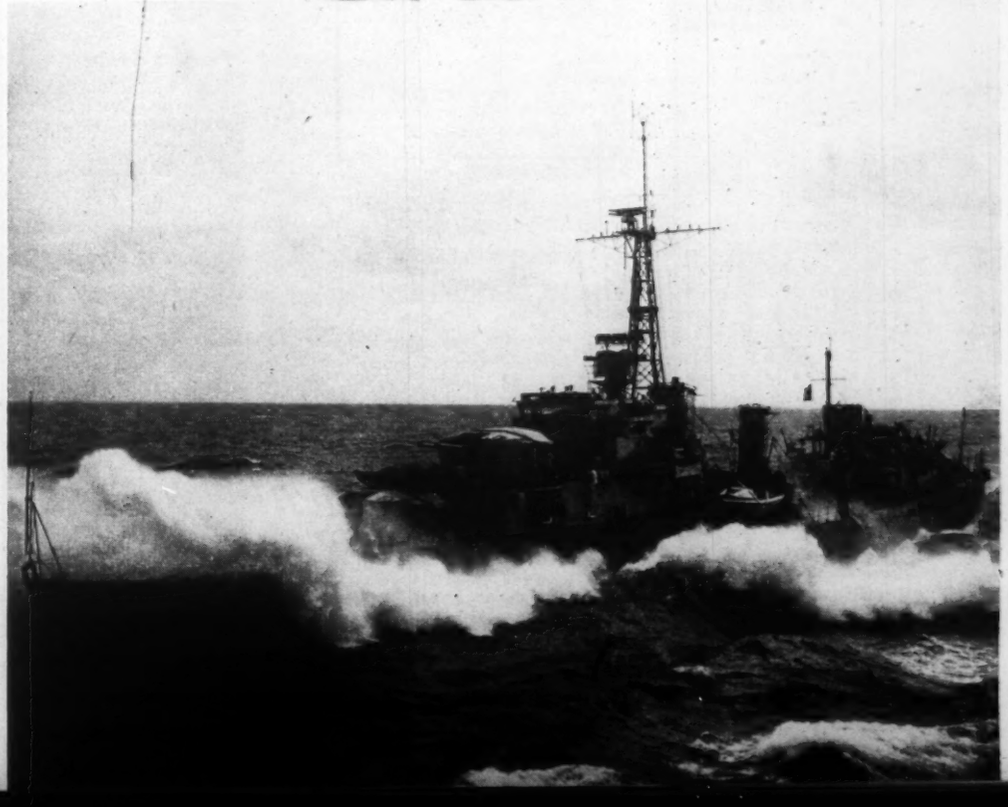
If we try to send more than a brigade of three battalions to Europe, the next logical unit would be a division. And to put a Canadian division in Europe would mean an establishment of well over two divisions. It would require an army of 50,000 to 60,000 men, compared with a present strength of less than 35,000. At present Canada seems unlikely to aim so high. This might change, particularly if General Eisenhower starts asking for more troops. But in the meantime there are big tasks to be tackled—before we are ready to support an army of two divisions, let alone ready for total mobilization.

The Army's Special Force of 10,000 men is now training at Fort Lewis. Why? Simply because there is nowhere in Canada where we can accommodate so large a unit in one camp in winter. That's one thing the Army needs. It also needs a tremendous speed-up in the production of arms. Right now we are supposed to be switching to U.S.-type arms and equipment. The mobilization stores of British type are being given away. Equipment for one division is being bought in the U.S. We haven't got it yet. Nor are we yet manufacturing a single army weapon of U.S.-type. The only U.S. type ammunition being made in Canada is .45 revolver bullets.

Admittedly it has been an extremely complex matter to decide what items it was sensible to manufacture here, and what we should rely on

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

READY FOR ACTION: *The destroyer* Nootka *is on the scene to play her part in UN action in Korea.* —RCN



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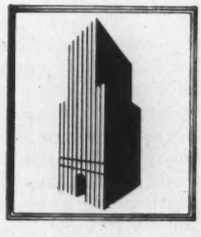

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Ontario:

IN AGAIN, OUT AGAIN

IT SEEMS anything can happen in Windsor—and usually does.

It had one mayor December 31, another January 1, and the first one again on January 8. Two mayors had delivered "victory addresses" within an hour of one another, and the "victory party" of one commenced as the other ended.

On the evening of December 6, Mayor Arthur J. Reaume, seeking re-election for another two-year term after having served ten years, was ahead 27 votes on unofficial returns. He went on the radio and thanked his supporters for electing him. This was shortly after midnight. He then went to a gathering of his supporters to receive their acclaim.

—CP

BACK IN WINDSOR, Arthur J. Reaume is sworn in as mayor of Windsor, after a recount which reversed original election-night decision.

His opponent, Thomas R. Brophey, came down town from his headquarters believing he had been a close loser. He discovered that a recheck of figures placed him ahead by a few votes. He, and his wife, and daughter Sally, all addressed those citizens still awake.

Next morning, official figures from the City Hall, placed his plurality at 38 votes.

Mayor Reaume was not satisfied. He appealed to Judge J. A. Gordon for a recount. The judge granted the application, but said his associate, Judge J. A. Legris, would take the recount. This required a new application, which also was granted.

Mr. Brophey's counsel did some fast footwork, hurrying to Toronto to get a ruling from Mr. Justice Spence, blocking the recount on the grounds that insufficient evidence was contained in the application to warrant it.

But there still was a chance. Mr. Reaume made the most of it. After a lot of lobbying, he got City Council by a 6 to 4 vote to apply for a recount. It did not have to offer grounds, except that it would be in the public interest.

It was granted. Mr. Justice Legris and two associates, Charles Sale, KC, and Charles Donaldson, meticulously went over all the ballots. The count swayed first in Mr. Brophey's favor; then in Mr. Reaume's. It concluded in Mr. Brophey's 38 majority disappearing and Mr. Reaume back in the mayor's chair with a 16-vote lead.

Meantime Mr. Brophey had been sworn in, had given his inaugural address, presided at Board of Control and Council meetings.

On the evening of Jan. 8, he walked out of his office, having been mayor exactly 7½ days. Later, he was paid one month's salary.

A newspaperman turned law student, he then boarded a train for Toronto to resume his second-year law studies. He felt he had neither the money nor the time to launch

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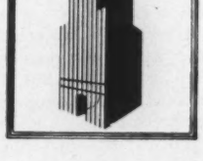

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—CP

EXPERT ADVICE: Finance Minister Abbott was nabbed at Halifax by a young sailor for help with his income tax returns. Mr. Abbott is shown consoling the puzzled William Burstall.

Ontario:

IN AGAIN, OUT AGAIN

IT SEEMS anything can happen in Windsor—and usually does.

It had one mayor December 31, another January 1, and the first one again on January 8. Two mayors had delivered "victory addresses" within an hour of one another, and the "victory party" of one commenced as the other ended.

On the evening of December 6, Mayor Arthur J. Reaume, seeking re-election for another two-year term after having served ten years, was ahead 27 votes on unofficial returns. He went on the radio and thanked his supporters for electing him. This was shortly after midnight. He then went to a gathering of his supporters to receive their acclaim.

—CP

BACK IN WINDSOR, Arthur J. Reaume is sworn in as mayor of Windsor, after a recount which reversed original election-night decision.

His opponent, Thomas R. Brophey, came down town from his headquarters believing he had been a close loser. He discovered that a recheck of figures placed him ahead by a few votes. He, and his wife, and daughter Sally, all addressed those citizens still awake.

Next morning, official figures from the City Hall, placed his plurality at 38 votes.

Mayor Reaume was not satisfied. He appealed to Judge J. A. Gordon for a recount. The judge granted the application, but said his associate, Judge J. A. Legris, would take the recount. This required a new application, which also was granted.

Mr. Brophey's counsel did some fast footwork, hurrying to Toronto to get a ruling from Mr. Justice Spence, blocking the recount on the grounds that insufficient evidence was contained in the application to warrant it.

But there still was a chance. Mr. Reaume made the most of it. After a lot of lobbying, he got City Council by a 6 to 4 vote to apply for a recount. It did not have to offer grounds, except that it would be in the public interest.

It was granted. Mr. Justice Legris and two associates, Charles Sale, KC, and Charles Donaldson, meticulously went over all the ballots. The count swayed first in Mr. Brophey's favor; then in Mr. Reaume's. It concluded in Mr. Brophey's 38 majority disappearing and Mr. Reaume back in the mayor's chair with a 16-vote lead.

Meantime Mr. Brophey had been sworn in, had given his inaugural address, presided at Board of Control and Council meetings.

On the evening of Jan. 8, he walked out of his office, having been mayor exactly 7½ days. Later, he was paid one month's salary.

A newspaperman turned law student, he then boarded a train for Toronto to resume his second-year law studies. He felt he had neither the money nor the time to launch

proceedings to upset the election and have a new one called.

But some friends provided the money, and legal counsel and others were investigating to see if they could find enough wrong with the election to warrant the protesting of it.

The difference between his 38-vote victory and 16-vote loss was mainly on ballots which were of a doubtful nature. The recounters accepted some which deputy returning officers had rejected, and rejected some which previously had been accepted.

There is no doubt about the fairness of the recount proceedings. But it is rather ironic the choice of Windsor's mayor depended, in final analysis, upon this small group of people who didn't even know enough to mark their ballots clearly and, beyond question, properly.

New Brunswick:

LOCAL CAVIAR

SMELT fishing—as much a specialty to New Brunswick as the caviar trade is to Russia—is well under way again on the ice of rivers emptying into the sea on the northern and eastern coasts of the province.

Although prices paid by U.S. importers are down to 13 or 14 cents a pound—from the 20-cent level of a few weeks ago—the fishermen are happy, because catches are running large and the quality has never been better.

Between 4 million and 5 million pounds of salt-water smelt are shipped annually from New Brunswick. This one small area provides the great bulk of the salt-water smelts sold to North American housewives and served to epicures in famous dining places.

Although smelts were, and still are, quite a treat in cities far removed from the coast, they have always been a staple winter fare for New Brunswickers. Formerly it was the custom of thousands of households to buy them by the box, frozen, and keep them all season. The slim silvery fish were frozen so instantly by zero weather when they were flipped out on the river ice that the cell structure of the fish was not damaged and they remained flavorful—a natural quick-freeze process.

—CP

FLOATING SAUCERS: *Citizens of Pembroke were quite amazed recently to find these discs of floating ice covering part of the Muskrat River. Discs were formed by small chunks of ice spinning in eddies below a dam, growing larger in sub-zero weather until they became too big for the eddies to hold.*

Quebec:

WAIT AND SEE

LEGISLATION to provide for a provincial system of rent controls, to take effect when federal controls are abandoned in April, will be introduced at the coming session of the Quebec Legislature, Premier Maurice Duplessis announced in Quebec last week.

The Union Nationale chief made the announcement to a delegation representing the Quebec Labor Federation, an affiliate of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada. Provincial rent controls had been one of the requests made by that body.

No details of the government plan have been made public as yet but, the Premier says, regulations would be designed "to protect the interests of everyone and meet their legitimate claims."

"We want to prevent tenants from being exploited and at the same time protect the rights of proprietors," he added.

It is this last phrase which has given discomfort to officials of tenants' associations. The words "protect the rights of proprietors," they fear, can probably be interpreted as further increases.

In Montreal, Clarence Rosenhek, legal advisor to the Montreal Tenants' Association, quickly warned that "the mere promise of a new law is useless, unless such a law guarantees against further increases and further evictions; unless it provides effective prosecution of rent racketeers and unless it compels landlords to clean and maintain their properties."

Property owners, meanwhile, kept silent, pending publication of the bill.

■ More than one million persons visited the Roman Catholic Shrine of Ste Anne de Beaupré, during 1950, the Redemptorist Fathers in charge of the Shrine announced. Holy Communion was given to 412,430 persons and 17,100 priests said Mass in the Basilica of Ste. Anne.

Newfoundland:

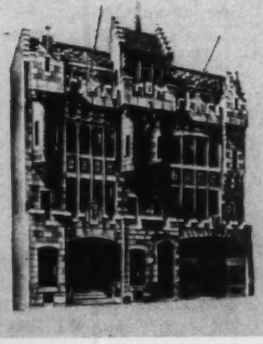
FOR THE FUTURE

ACCORDING to the Department of Labor, the seasonal unemployment figure in the new province rose from 3,000 to 3,600 in the period between November 30 and December 14. Newfoundland hopes, however, to achieve the Utopian state of not having any unemployed in a few years. If all or even some of the new envisaged industries are brought to production this should be realized.

The mammoth iron ore mines in Labrador, where work on the railway will go into top gear in the spring, will absorb several hundred men; more may find work in the mines when they open. If the new paper mill becomes a reality there will be an even greater demand. One drawback is that serious steel shortages may delay some of the development plans earmarked for 1951. Despite its big stocks of iron ore at Bell Island (owned by Dosco) Newfoundland cannot get all the steel it requires.

Last year St. John's experienced one of its busiest building seasons on record, surpassed only during the military base era in 1940-41. Over five million dollars was spent, principally on new homes. The advent of the mortgage and loan organizations in Newfoundland following confederation boosted building and gave would-be home-owners a chance to pay for homes by instalments.

MEN WHO THINK OF
TOMORROW PRACTICE
MODERATION
TODAY



THE HOUSE OF
SEAGRAM

WORLD AFFAIRS

WAR IN KOREA TO GO ON

Decision to Carry on the Fight in Asia Compared to Churchill's Move in 1940

WHILE it may be doubted if firm plans have been laid for more than a few months ahead, it now appears as though Washington is determined to carry on the war in Korea at least until spring. It is unlikely that this plan will be changed unless there are strong indications that the Soviets are building up in Europe for a big attack there this year.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

The Chinese Communists have, indeed, willed that the fight go on in Korea. By refusing even the humble U.N. offer to send a ceasefire committee to Peiping, by reiterating their purpose of driving all "foreign" forces out of Korea, showing no intention of discussing a Korean settlement and instead opening their big offensive below the 38th Parallel, they have left the U.S.-U.N. forces no alternative but to scuttle or fight.

It was clear from the way the U.N. line was reformed in Central Korea after the retreat from the North, the way the Tenth Corps, evacuated from Hungnam, was put back in Pusan, and the chance of evacuating from Inchon passed up, that the decision was against scuttling. The effect in Japan, in Indo-China, throughout Asia and not least in Europe, would have been far too serious.

It is being argued in some European quarters that sound strategy calls for pulling the forces out of Korea, and British and French troops out of Hong-Kong, Indo-China and Malaya as well, and moving them to Europe, which is the decisive theatre and lies almost bare of defence before a Soviet threat.

What is Soviet Game?

But if an attack in Europe is not assumed for 1951, it may be argued that the defence of Europe will not be aided by the abandonment of Asia. That might be playing right into the hands of the Kremlin, if, as has been widely believed for the past three years, Soviet policy is to seize most of Asia ("taking the capitalist position in the rear", as Zhdanov put it to a Cominform conference), before returning to the assault on a weakened Europe.

We don't want to play the Soviet game, and one of the most critical decisions our policy makers have to take is *whether this game is to draw a large part of the scanty Western forces far off in Asia, and then strike in Europe; or whether the game is now to stampede the West into pulling out of Asia, so that the conquest of that continent can be completed, safely,* through satellite forces, without the danger of a general war.

Experience with Soviet policy argues the latter. In Asia, once we were out, Communist China could seize not only Korea, but Hong Kong and Indo-China and probably Siam and Malaya. If Burma were spared for the time being, it would only be to avoid arousing India to military action.

The situation in Europe is quite different. Its defences may be temptingly weak, but it is such an ultra-sensitive spot that Stalin has hesitated for over two years even to move against Yugoslavia.

It looks now as though he may be preparing to send satellite armies against Tito, calculating that Western intervention would only go so far as arms supplies. But no satellite forces could seize Germany and France. The Red Army would have to be used for this, and a general war would be the certain result.

Avoiding All-out War

The general view in the Western capitals is still that the Kremlin will not risk an all-out atomic war this year, while the Americans have all the advantages in number of bombs, well-developed strategic air force, and advanced bases in Britain, North Africa and Saudi Arabia. One of the best indications of this is the great and not unsuccessful effort the Soviets have made to paralyze us in the use of this one great superiority in armaments we have over them, by their world-wide "peace" offensive to "ban the bomb."

Our calculation, then, in leaving forces in Asia to carry on a limited war to contain Chinese Communist expansion, is somewhat similar to the one Churchill made in 1940, when he sent Britain's only armored division to hold the Middle East, counting on German inability to invade Britain.

The strategic plan which appears to be developing in Washington calls for keeping most of the present forces in Korea for some months, to cause heavy casualties among the crack Chinese Communist troops there, use up Chinese equipment, and tie down Chinese military power. If this can be done, Indo-China may be saved as well in Korea as it could be in Indo-China.

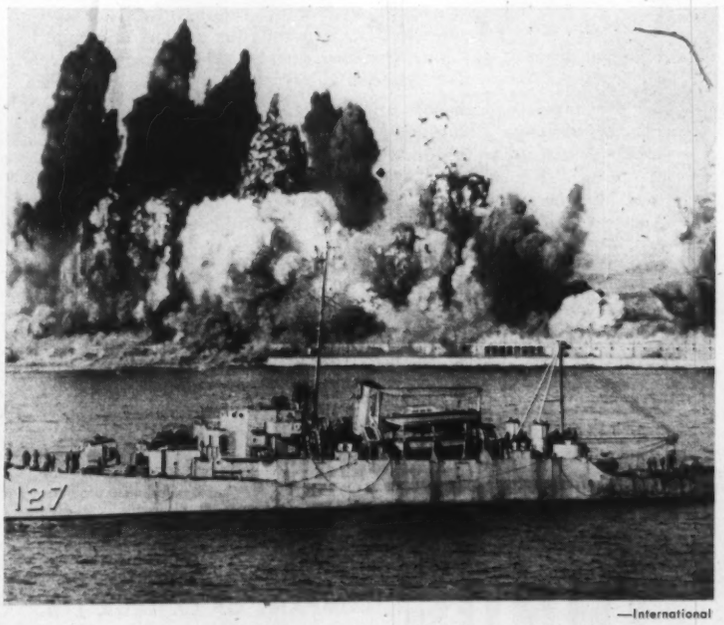
The arrival of victorious Communist armies across the narrow strait from Japan will be delayed until a Japanese treaty has been written and Japanese defence forces set up (by expanding the National Police Reserve created last summer). And the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa will be freed to carry on harassing raids against the mainland and organize the guerrillas there.

The present partial economic blockade of Communist China will probably be tightened, but no decision seems to have been taken as to bombing industries or railways in China. It is to be hoped that this will not be undertaken lightly.

Two great mistakes are to be avoided in such a "limited" war against the Mao regime: the Chinese people should not be driven into his arms by bombing attacks on cities; and we must not give the impression that we are trying to force Chiang Kai-shek back on them. Discount Communist anti-Chiang propaganda as one will, there is too much evidence that most of the Chinese people have lost their trust in Chiang. If the Nationalists are ever to regain control, they must find new leadership.

—International

HOW THANKFUL *can they be, for liberation hand-in-hand with destruction?*



—International

LAST ACT *at Hungnam is demolition of docks of this good North Korean port.*

SOVIET WEAKNESSES

THE CONFIDENCE of the West, hit a heavy blow by developments in Korea, will revive with the build-up of Western strength during this year. This, hopes Edward Crankshaw of the London *Observer*, will help restore a proper perspective on Soviet weaknesses, featured in the recent speech of John Foster Dulles. Crankshaw continues:

ALL well-informed observers of Soviet Russia have given full value to her weakness in their appreciations of the international situation ever since the cold war started. But in order to bring home to the people the urgent need for preparedness, the statesmen of the West have dwelt almost exclusively on Russia's more obvious strength. An unfortunate result of this has been to create a deep impression of the invincibility of Stalinism, which has played into the Kremlin's hands.

It is this legend of invincible strength which Mr. Dulles has set himself to dispel, and it may be hoped that his words will mark the beginning of an attitude towards the Kremlin rather healthier than the hypnotized gaze of the frightened rabbit which has characterized the West during the past few years.

"Despotism", said Mr. Dulles, "when looked at from without, usually looks solid and formidable, whereas free societies look divided and weak. Actually, that is an optical illusion.

The reality is just the opposite.

"Take Russia. Out of its 200 million people only about six million, or three per cent, are members of the ruling Communist Party. The political prisoners number twice the total membership of the Party."

It was high time that somebody in authority pointed out the truth about the Communist Party in Russia, with its six million members holding down nearly 200 million of their fellow-countrymen. If those six million were single-minded fanatics devoted to the cause they would be more formidable than they are. But, as the frequent purges testify, they are far from an incorruptible band of brothers. During the past eighteen months, and especially in the winter of 1949-50, the nature of these purges has been extremely revealing.

The purges of the factions have been a feature of the Stalin regime since its beginning. As individual leaders gain or lose in favor, so the position of their followers and protégés throughout the country is affected. When a member of the Politburo is sacked, as the chief planner, Voznessensky, was sacked in the spring of 1949, his whole entourage goes with him. The most spectacular example of this kind of thing followed the death of Zhdanov in August 1948.

Nobody knows whether Zhdanov, who was certainly bitterly at odds with Molotov, died a natural death or was liquidated. But the fact remains that when he had gone heads rolled in every direction. Two of the most promising and powerful of the coming men, who owed their positions to him, disappeared for ever—Kuznetzov, a secretary of the Central Committee and Popkov, the Communist boss of Leningrad. The meteoric rise of Malenkov, to a position closer to Stalin than anybody but Molotov has been accompanied by a long stream of disappearances among the smaller men, marking the installation of Malenkov's men throughout the country.

The increasing importance of Marshal Bulganin, who has now quite superseded Stalin's old fighting comrade Voroshilov, as the supreme political chief of the armed forces, is itself a reflection of the struggle between the army generals and the inner circles of the party. For although Bulganin is above all a party man, he understands the army, and possesses its confidence to a unique degree.

This sort of thing is to be expected as ambitious men of great talents and no scruples jockey for position.

But the state of affairs revealed in the party purges of last winter, the purges of the unworthy, is something new. Between the autumn of 1949 and the spring of 1950 rather more than half the regional party secretaries lost their posts. At the same time throughout the USSR there were immense upheavals in the governments of all the nationalities.

Apathy and Corruption

The causes of these upheavals were always similar — apathy, negligence, corruption. They ranged from the encouragement of direct barter between factories and farms, thus upsetting the centralized plan, to wholesale embezzlement and diversion of collective funds, the connivance in the falsification of returns, and the private sale of communal property.

All these practices, with their infinite variations, have been known in Russia always; but the purges of last year revealed a state of cynicism and apathy among the higher party officials throughout the land. In many cases the offenders were ordinary careerists of the kind who find in the party the only scope for their talents and inclinations; but in far more cases they were ordinary party members disillusioned and turned sour by discouragement with the conditions of life and the rigidities of Kremlin policy so that they had increasingly come to side with the people against the Government instead of driving them on in the name of Stalin.

With this development goes a progressive deterioration in the Komsomol, the League of Communist Youth.

Nothing could reflect more clearly the dissatisfaction of the mass of ordinary Russians than this decay of faith in the men and women whose only purpose is to lead them, a decay which is depriving the Kremlin of its firmest hold on the people and driving it ever more to rely on direct police rule. And this process can only lead to still further estrangement between Government and people, with an inevitably adverse effect on production, and thus on Russia's prosperity and strength.

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by John Caulfield Smith, M.R.A.I.C.

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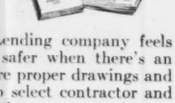

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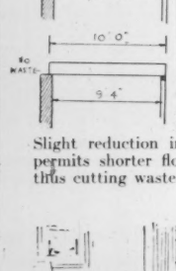

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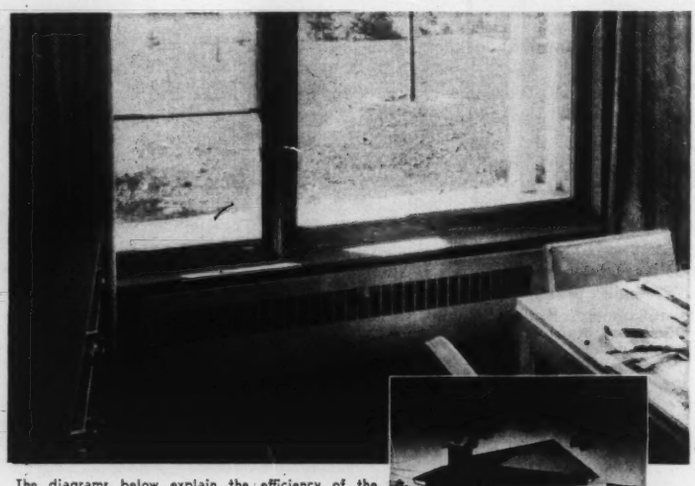

The diagrams below explain the efficiency of the Trane Convector-radiator in this dining room.

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You'll like the delightful room-filling warmth which Trane Convector-radiators provide throughout the entire house easily and positively controlled to your comfort requirements. You'll enjoy the quick response to your demands for heat at *any* time. Low initial cost and long cost-free and trouble-free service are other advantages you'll appreciate.

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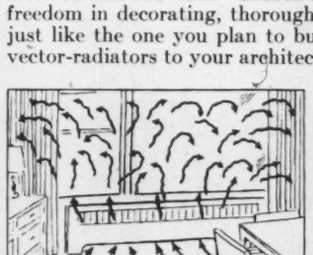
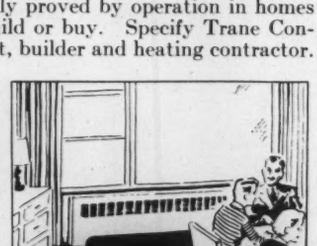


HEAT from Trane Convector-radiator circulates upward over glass area to blanket infiltration of cold air, then circulates throughout the room to bring even comfort to every corner.



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U.S. AFFAIRS

BAD TIME FOR BIG 4 TALK

Washington.

THE SOVIET proposals for a Council of Foreign Ministers to be held to discuss German demilitarization have placed the U.S. Government in an embarrassing predicament. Secretary of State Dean Acheson and his advisers can see nothing to be gained and a good deal to be lost in such a meeting at the present time.

Nevertheless, they fear that outright rejection might be misunderstood by the outside world and would certainly be twisted by the Russians to look as if the American leaders were a bunch of gangsters who preferred force to diplomacy.

In practice, rather than alienate world opinion and give the Communists another chance to split the Western Allies, the Americans would probably prefer to resign themselves to another Big Four encounter.

There are four major reasons, however, why they are still hoping to persuade the British and French Governments, in secret talks in Washington, to join them in a manoeuvre aimed at diplomatic disengagement:

1. This first reason is basic: the Americans are now working on the assumption that no agreement with the Russians is worth negotiating. This view was clearly expressed almost a year ago by Mr. Acheson and nothing has happened since to change his mind. "We have seen," he declared, "that agreements with the Soviet Government are useful only when they register existing facts or situations which exist. Mr. Acheson argued that Soviet Russia has an "elemental" urge to push forward wherever a situation's weakness and unrest make penetration easy. He has compared pleading with the Russians against aggression to pleading with a river against flowing.

Effect on Germans

2. Beyond this negative view that a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers would be of no use the Americans are seriously alarmed over the positive and harmful effects it would have on Germany itself. Ever since the unexpected opposition to sharing in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defences German reliability as a newly adopted Western Ally has been questioned. Even if no agreement is reached with the Russians, the Americans fear that the mere fact of negotiations would be enough to alarm the Adenauer Government and encourage further German suspicions that they are being "sold out" by the Western leaders.

3. American leaders also suspect that the Russians would use the meeting to revive French alarms over German rearmament and might threaten and cajole France into virtual paralysis. The Americans are still very uncertain of French popular support for the Western defence plans, and would be very reluctant to submit French leaders to a public test.

4. American diplomats are also afraid of violent reactions from their own public if hopes for a negotiated settlement and the end of the cold war are first aroused and then smashed. As Secretary Acheson and General Marshall have repeatedly told the American people, calm nerves and steady purpose will be required during the months and year ahead. They expect exactly opposite results from a diplomatic "showdown" during the present crisis.

The American Government now wants to see a period of intensive rearmament in the United States uninterrupted by hopes of an all-out settlement and panicky disappointments. As they see it, this is the essential condition of bringing American military power into line with American world commitments. In their view, a time should come when negotiations based on Western strength and self-confidence could have at least formal usefulness in getting the Russians adjusted to "situations which exist." But that time is not now.

By Nora Beloff, Special to London Observer and SATURDAY NIGHT.

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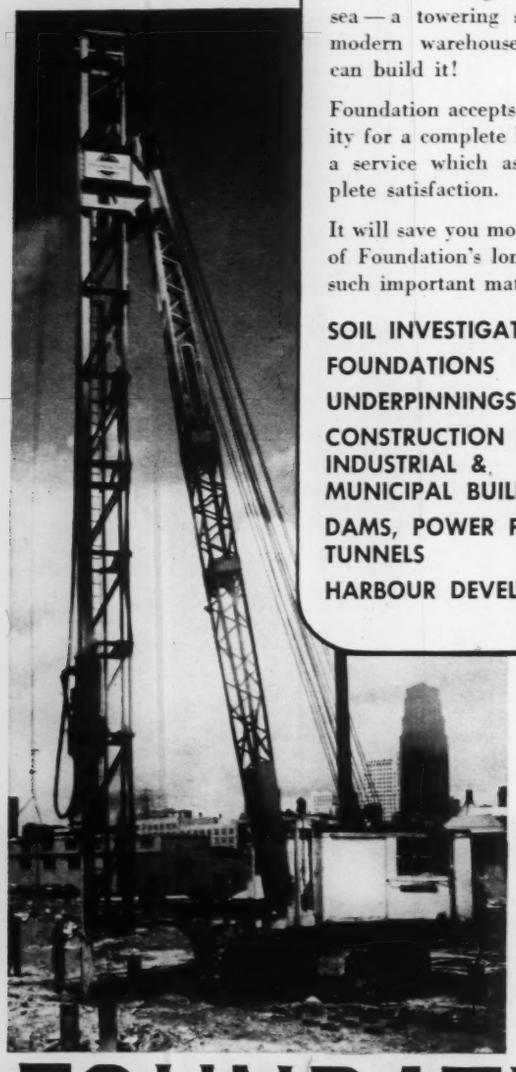

Pile driving marks the beginning of the complete construction by Foundation of a mammoth warehouse at Toronto for the Liquor Control Board of Ontario. Featured in the equipment is a set of leads designed by Foundation engineers which will drive the longest possible pile with a given size crane.

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

AWAITING EISENHOWER

Coming of Ike Inspires British Confidence Also Awakens Nation to Job to be Done

London.

NOTHING has so aroused this country to a sense of urgency and menace as the coming of General Eisenhower. No single event also has inspired more confidence. There is a comforting conviction that the Defence of the West is at last being properly organized and directed, and that the best possible man has it in charge. But there is also an awakening to the vast amount that still remains to be done.

The first step is for the British Government to speed up the rearmament program. Originally this program was for a period of three years, but only confirmed optimists now believe that any such interval of preparation can be assured. Instead of the work being spread over three years, it may have to be done in two or even less, if it is to do any real good.

The British public, always inclined to ignore unpleasant issues unless forced to face them, is now accepting the grim necessity of switching production from the purposes of peace to those of war, of having further and sterner degrees of austerity clamped down upon the civilian population, and of meeting somehow or other an immensely increased burden of defence expenditure.

Actually money is the least difficult part of the problem. In one way or another money can usually be found for purposes that become vital to the national safety. The chief difficulty lies in the physical capacity of dealing with the job, the things you must have if you are going to do it—men, materials, plants. These and time, for always you come back to that, the time that may be left.

Whatever time may remain — and no one can say how little or how much —there is certainly none left for doctrinaire devotion, for political manoeuvring. Certainly not time to hand over the highly efficient and utterly essential steel industry to "the clammy hand of State control in the glove of a second-rate national board." And yet this is exactly what the Government insists on doing. It is surely difficult to reconcile this with a proper sense of the international emergency.

SHEDDING THE LOAD

FOR the ordinary citizen in Britain "load-shedding" is a phrase of ill omen. It means that suddenly and at the most inconvenient times the electricity is turned off. The room becomes dark, the cooking-stove no longer cooks, the fire ceases to heat, and always when the need is greatest and the supplies therefore least adequate.

The present severe winter weather is merely an aggravation of an already existing problem, the problem of getting more electricity out of less coal and out of older and more worn machinery. The special advisory committee appointed by the Government to go into the question has now brought out its report. It advises that Regional Boards should appeal to industry to spread the "load" as far as possible to avoid the present "peak-loads." It advises greater use of auxiliary plants such as diesel generators —though only a little while ago the British Electricity Authority had been discouraging their use.

Naturally it advises that, if anyone has to do without, it should be the private consumer. Whatever may be done with the other suggestions, this is one that will certainly be carried out.

—*P.O'D.*

—Miller

ARGYLL *and Sutherlands on the long road in Korea. Britain still seeks cease-fire.*

THEATRE

UP WITH THE BIG ONES

A MOST ENTERPRISING Ontario drama group is the Woodstock Little Theatre. Started only in the Fall of 1946 with about 400 members, it now has a subscription membership of around 2,000. It gave its 21st production last October and followed it with the North American première of "The Paragon"; has engaged a professional director this year; publishes a news booklet; boasts a Workshop group and a Children's Theatre.

—Lidston

JUDGE ERIC CROSS

Spearhead of all this activity is its President, Judge Eric Cross. He's a versatile actor, too; has played such parts as Jonathan in "Arsenic and Old Lace," Father Day in "Life With Father," and the blind father in "The Paragon." And he's also taken his share of stage managing.

SN was the guest of President Cross and the Little Theatre to see a performance of "The Paragon." It was also their regional adjudication night with adjudicator Ben Lennick. President Hogg of the Western Ontario Drama League and his wife Blanche motored over from London.

"The Paragon" was the second show directed this year by the group's permanent director, Richard Burbage. Last summer, as we mentioned above, Woodstock decided to hire a professional director, advertised and finally chose Richard Burbage of London, England. They knew him from 1948 when he adjudicated the WODL. He stayed on and directed three plays for Woodstock.

Membership in the Woodstock Little Theatre is on a subscription basis only. You either belong to the group or you don't see the show. There are five plays a year, playing three nights in Woodstock and one in near-by Aylmer. About 80 per cent of the members are Woodstock; the other 20 per cent come in from the district.

Back in October 1946, SN received the first program booklet issued by the group. It's called *Play-time* and has an intriguing cover designed by the well-known Toronto artist, Eric Aldwinkle. With each subsequent play, a new booklet comes to our desk, with details about activities, thumb nail sketches of the cast and theatre notes of interest. While it isn't as pretentious, naturally, as *Cue* by the Montreal Repertory Theatre or *Call-Boy* by the London Little Theatre, it is certainly a unique venture.

The Workshop group meets every three weeks, usually presents an evening of one-acters, and often a lecture as well. Here it is that would-be actors and directors get their chance.

This is the third season for the Children's Theatre. Director is Cleda Bursaw, one of the originators of the Woodstock Little Theatre. While the Children's Theatre is listed as one of the group's activities, actually it is sponsored by the local Home and School clubs. All parts are played by children and the shows are mostly Saturday matinees, each one playing for three or four performances. And it's self-supporting.

—Lidston

"THE PARAGON": *Cleda Bursaw and George Cropp in dramatic scene.*

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PEOPLE

GLOBE-TROTTERS

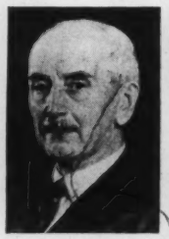
■ In Montreal on his way to New York, **Premier Smallwood** of Newfoundland said, "Our goal for 1951 is ten new industries." He had travelled over 80,000 miles last year seeking capital to develop Newfoundland's resources. This year he plans to visit "any country this side of the iron curtain" to attain a sound economy for his province. "We have been waiting 4½ centuries for development and the eyes of the world turned on us when we entered Confederation. Now we want to make the most of it."

■ Married 11 years, **Lieut.** and **Mrs. Charles Medley** of Gordon Head, BC, had to get married again to comply with RCN regulations. The original certificate showing their marriage in Hong Kong was destroyed by the Japs in 1940. So was the church and its records. The Medleys spent three years in prison camp, returning to Canada on their release. On leaving for Ottawa recently as a special branch officer with the RCN, Medley found several witnesses to his marriage could not be located. A second ceremony was the only solution to allow his wife to draw her allowance.

■ Ottawa's 1951 International Dog Derby will be run on Feb. 8, 9 and 10. **George Boivin,** Chairman of the Ottawa Junior Board of Trade Dog Derby Committee, announces that the course will be lengthened to 100 miles. A record entry of 15 teams is expected. **Laird Ouellette,** CNR fireman and winner of last year's The Pas Trappers' Festival race, and **Wilf Lepine** of Quebec City, winner of last year's International Derby, will compete.

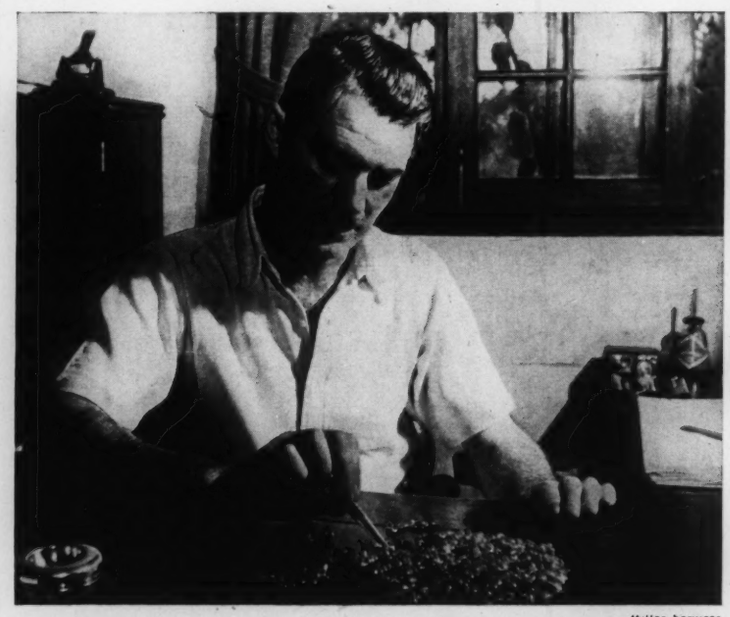
■ **Stephen Andrews,** 27-year-old Canadian artist, has given one of his paintings to Windsor School in St. Vital, Man., because his textbook doodling there started him on his career. He has returned to Canada after studying for five years in Europe. While in London he sketched 60 backstage scenes of "The Lady's Not for Burning," now on Broadway, for actor John Gielgud, who wanted a record of "one of his happiest experiences." He also sold several paintings of the play to its author, Christopher Fry, and other members of the cast. "Canadians," says Andrews, "have been slow in recognizing art as part of their life." But he believes this state of affairs is on the mend and hopes to be able to make his living in Canada.

■ **Thomas L. Moffat, Sr.,** Chairman of the Board of Moffats Ltd., likes to recall that he once walked 20 miles a day to sell stoves from his first factory at Markdale, Ont. Later he increased the mileage and had to give up walking. He took his products round the world to make an international name for them. By this method he built his firm into the largest exporters of electric cooking ranges in the British Empire. Last week, at the age of 88, he left his home at Weston, Ont., on his fourth round-the-world trip.



—CP
T. L. MOFFAT

■ **Dr. John T. Williamson,** Canada's millionaire diamond mine owner, reversed his usual tactics and posed at his Tanganyika headquarters last week. The McGill-educated geologist, usually camera shy, found the world's largest diamond deposit at Mwadui, near Lake Victoria, in 1946 after five years of prospecting over a 500-square-mile area. During his 1949 visit home he continually refused to interview the press. He is regarded as one of the world's richest men; bids for his holdings are said to range between $20 million and $80 million.



—Miller Services
DR. JOHN T. WILLIAMSON: *Refuses $20-$80 million for his holdings.*

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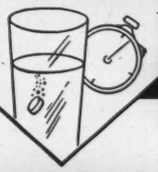

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SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

—Baron, London

HAPPY FAMILY: Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh with their children: Prince Charles is two years old; Princess Anne was five months old on January 15.

THE MIXED MARRIAGE of JEW and GENTILE

by Svanhuit Josie

Recently Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg, of Toronto, voiced the objections of Reform rabbis to marriages between Jew and Gentile unless the Gentile is sincerely converted to Judaism. "Living," he said, "in a predominantly non-Jewish world, which exerts overwhelming pressure to assimilate us, we need to exert every resource to maintain our integrity."

IT WAS A GATHERING of friends from school days. As usual the main subject of conversation was who had married whom.

One of the girls announced that a well-known Gentile boy had married a Jewish girl. This opened up a general discussion of mixed marriages. And before long it became apparent that the girls had a definite bias against marriages of Gentile men to Jewish girls. Yet they did not rule out Jewish husbands for themselves! Some already have Jewish friends.

For some years my husband and I have been vaguely aware that there are more Jewish-Gentile marriages nowadays. But perhaps, we have thought, it just seems so to us. We are now in an age group where such alliances are more common. The mixed marriages among our friends are at least as happy as the others we know. That may be why we have not thought much about them. It is the unhappy marriages that force themselves on one's attention.

On thinking the matter over I realized that in practically every Jewish-Gentile marriage among our friends the man is the Jewish partner. We can with no effort at all name more than a dozen non-Jewish girls who are married to Jewish men. We personally know only one Jewish woman whose husband is not a Jew.

The love affair of the Jewish boy and the Gentile girl has been the subject of many literary successes. "Abie's Irish Rose" is a perennial favorite. Now it begins to look significant that no such well-known love story revolves around a Jewish girl and a Gentile boy. It would not fit the popular picture.

Many questions present themselves at once. Do Jewish men marry out first? Is this a fixed pattern of mingling of the Jews? Has it always been the case? What is the situation with respect to intermarriage of other ethnic groups? Do they, too, lose their men before their women marry out of their group?

OUR OWN Jewish friends are in good positions in the professions, in government and in business. If they are a sample of the kind of Jew who is marrying "out," then some of the best husband material is being skimmed off the Jewish community. The implications may well be serious.

A little investigation has revealed that our friends are fairly typical. It is the Jews of the upper economic and social strata who inter-marry first. And Jewish men do marry "out" more than the women.

Both these conditions have existed to some extent for generations. Better-off Jews were naturally the first to achieve emancipation. With emancipation Jews mingled socially with non-Jews. Jacob Lestchinsky, Director of Economics and Statistics, Institute of Jewish Affairs, New York, says:

—Miller

THE EARL OF HAREWOOD, *the King's nephew, married gifted Jewish concert pianist, Marion Stein.*

—Globe and Mail

ROMANCE *between Jew and Gentile was theme of Gwethalyn Graham's "Earth and High Heaven."*

"Salons in the homes of Jewish bankers in Berlin and Vienna offered the first common meeting-places for free-thinking Christians and Jews, and it was from this association that the first mixed marriages resulted."

IT'S 40 YEARS now since Maurice Fishberg warned that mixed marriages remove from Judaism "the wealthiest, the most cultured and the best assimilated."

There are no overall statistics on inter-marriage in the United States. But several interesting studies have been made. In 1937 Ray E. Baber, an American sociologist, investigated a group of 325 mixed marriages. He has been criticized in some quarters for basing sweeping statements on an inadequate sample. Nevertheless, his conclusion that "Jewish men marry non-Jewish women with twice as much frequency as Jewish women marry non-Jewish men" is supported by statistical evidence from Canada covering the seven years ending with 1948.* It seems realistic, too, when comparisons are made with studies of European experience.

Strangely enough, research into the marriage patterns of other ethnic groups in America and elsewhere has shown that the women generally marry out first. The Jews are an exception. Why are the Jews different in this respect?

One explanation offered is that the sexes are more evenly divided among the Jews than in some other groups. It is true that certain immigrant colonies have had a surplus of women. But usually men predominated among the newcomers—particularly men of marriageable age.

IN NEW YORK City inter-marriage of the women has been found to be more common even in ethnic groups with a preponderance of men. That is so in the case of the Scandinavians, the Austrians, the Poles, Slovaks, Irish, Bohemians, Finns and French.

There is a more probable explanation of the difference between Jews and Gentiles.

Unlike the Jews, other immigrant men are generally in laboring jobs where their contacts with native women are few. But their own women are often employed in domestic and service occupations, with much greater opportunities to meet native men. Jewish men usually enter the business world. Even the most recent immigrants are spared the period of social isolation from the native female population. A great many become small traders whose customers are mainly women.

It is the Jewish women and not the men who are "isolated." They rarely accept domestic employment. Few other opportunities are open to

*Approximately two in every three Jewish-Gentile mixed marriages 1945-1948, in Ontario, had a Jewish groom and a Gentile bride; one in three had a Jewish bride and a Gentile groom. Mixed marriages of both types accounted for one in 12 of Jewish marriages.

immigrant girls with a language handicap. So they generally remain close to home.

But this greater tendency of the Jewish men to marry "out" is not just an immigrant pattern. It persists generation after generation. (Such an unchanging pattern is not characteristic of other groups. When the women marry out first, the men generally catch up in the second generation.)

Why, then, does this peculiar situation continue among the Jews? There are many reasons for it.

The church and the synagogue are no longer the main meeting places for the young people. Today they serve as a reinforcement after the original contact is made—but very little more. The real matchmakers are the many kinds of recreation centres. They are closely followed in importance by educational and employment contacts.

A nation-wide poll in the U.S. in 1943 asked a cross-section of married men and women how they met their partners. Sixteen per cent actually met at work. But the pollsters state that a far greater proportion made their first contact through their employment. Many men and women marry clients or customers with whom their work brings them in touch.

—Years Mid-Century Edition

ANNE NICHOLS' *hit play, "Abie's Irish Rose," broke Broadway records.*

Statistics have shown that all-Jewish marriages are more common among the less wealthy and less well educated people. Many influences are at work to bring this about. Jewish—and Gentile—girls from the poorer homes start work early, often in factories. There they meet young men from their own economic and social level who have also gone to work early. Under these circumstances the contacts of young people of both sexes are pretty well limited to their co-workers. In the Jewish community as elsewhere unskilled workers generally marry young, when family influence is still strong. All these conditions tend to encourage marriage within the group.

BUT WHAT about better educated and well-off Jewish girls? They either do not work or they are likely to work in stores. These stores are often "manned" entirely by women. Their customers, too, are mainly women.

The men they might have expected to marry are working in the hospitals, the professional and business offices. There they are in constant contact with Gentile girls. It is with them that they run out for a quick sandwich at noon or go bowling after five. The social pressure to get married is much greater on women than on men. Perhaps that is why Gentile girls consider a wider field for partners than they would have their men explore.

Jewish men are noted for their rapid rise in business and the professions. This is likely to widen their social circle. Propinquity—always important in match-making—is less of a determining factor with business and professional men than with laborers and unskilled workers. The former are more likely to have cars, and greater opportunities to travel are open to them. They can afford more expensive courtship too.

The man who has concentrated on establishing himself in a profession or business usually marries later than the unskilled worker. By that time family influence is not such a factor. He is more likely to make his own personal decision in choosing a mate. He has become part of a bigger world. (Jewish men who marry non-Jewish girls are generally somewhat older than the average age at marriage.)

These are the factors that tend to make the better educated and wealthier Jews marry "outside."

No one would suggest that the percentage of Jewish girls who marry "out" is comparatively small because they are any less attractive to Gentiles than are Jewish men to Gentile women. On the contrary. Many Jewesses are beauties in any company. They continually demonstrate their talent and brains. It is simply that their social situation is different.

Everywhere the Jewish girls are the losers because of inter-marriage . . . particularly those in the better social positions. It is their potential husbands who marry "out." The marriage of a Jewish man to a non-Jewish woman reduces the chances of marriage of the Jewish girls. They are likely to find only one husband for two lost opportunities.

Among both Jews (like Rabbi Feinberg) and Gentiles, there are those who violently oppose all inter-marriages. Others believe inter-marriage is a good thing. But most agree that in today's society mixed marriages are inevitable. In addition to the serious religious aspect that Rabbi Feinberg emphasizes, the question is whether the interests of the Jewish girls must be sacrificed.

What is the solution for the Jewish girls?

In theory, the men choose their wives. But they do appreciate a little help. It is well to remember the importance of propinquity. A girl may never meet the man she might have married. (An investigation of 500 Bryn Mawr graduates showed that 70 per cent of those who became doctors married doctors. A high proportion of doctors' wives are nurses. And many of these doctors are Jews!)

Since the Jewish girls know that a percentage of their men will continue to marry non-Jewish women, perhaps they too should take a better look "outside." They would be wise to consider moving out of the stores into the offices and the hospitals. That is where much of the best Jewish husband material is to be found.

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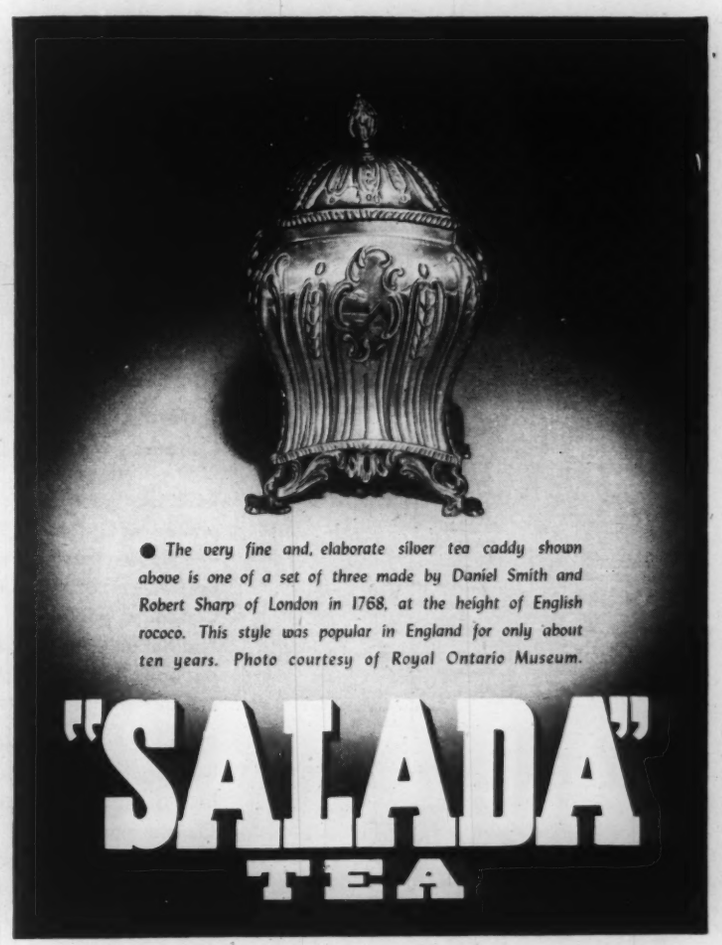

● *The very fine and, elaborate silver tea caddy shown above is one of a set of three made by Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp of London in 1768, at the height of English rococo. This style was popular in England for only about ten years. Photo courtesy of Royal Ontario Museum.*

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Distaff:

MRS. ALDERMAN

STILL THEY COME—women in the election news. Latest is 29-year-old **Joan Stephanie Storey** who won a vacant aldermanic seat in the Town of Mount Royal (surrounded by Montreal) by a landslide over her French male lawyer opponent. Mrs. Storey was born in Charlottetown, PEI; is a McGill graduate and mother of a two-year-old daughter.

■ The Ontario Federation of Agriculture held its annual convention recently and the women's committee met, too. Delegates were there from 41 countries; reelected **Mrs. George Ridley** of Caledonia as Chairman.

■ **Brenda Davies** went to Ottawa last week to play in husband Robertson's "At My Heart's Core." This production by the Canadian Repertory Theatre was a second run for Brenda. She had already played the role (which, incidentally, her husband wrote for her) last summer in Peterborough when the Michael Sadlier - Bruce Yorke group premièred the play.

■ After 20 years as a medical practitioner in Saskatoon, **Dr. Anna Nicholson** and her husband, Dr. Norman Wright, are leaving for a new home in Barbados, BWI. Dr. Anna is a life member of the National Council of Women and has been on the medical advisory board of VON. Taking over her practice is **Dr. Ruth Albright,** who was on Saskatoon's cancer clinic; previously doctored in Smeaton, Sask. Dr. Ruth lived in Japan with her missionary parents until she was 16. Her father is now with the School of Missions, Toronto.

■ Newfoundland is to have a Home and School Association. The teachers at Goose Bay asked for a home-school organizer and **Mrs. M. D. L. McLellan** of Brantford, Ont., flew there this week. Mrs. McLellan is President of the Home and School Federation.

■ Spring can't come too soon for 16-year-old **Elizabeth Goring** of Nappan, NS. She'll be off then on a two-months, all-expense-paid visit to Britain. Elizabeth won the trip in a nation-wide competition which the UN Association of Canada held to select two Canadian delegates (the other is a boy) to the World Youth Forum in England. Until two years ago Elizabeth lived in Kapuskasing, Ont.

■ She likes directing people — in plays, that is! **Joy Coghill** spent last year at the Goodman Theatre in Chicago and the summer with the International Players in Kingston. Now she's been made co-director of the Everyman Theatre in home-town Vancouver. This well-known group of players has just become a repertory company.

JOY COGHILL

■ A lucky Winnipegger is **Florence McCracken.** Now with the International Monetary Fund in Washington, she is off to attend a conference of the Fund and United Nations in Burma.

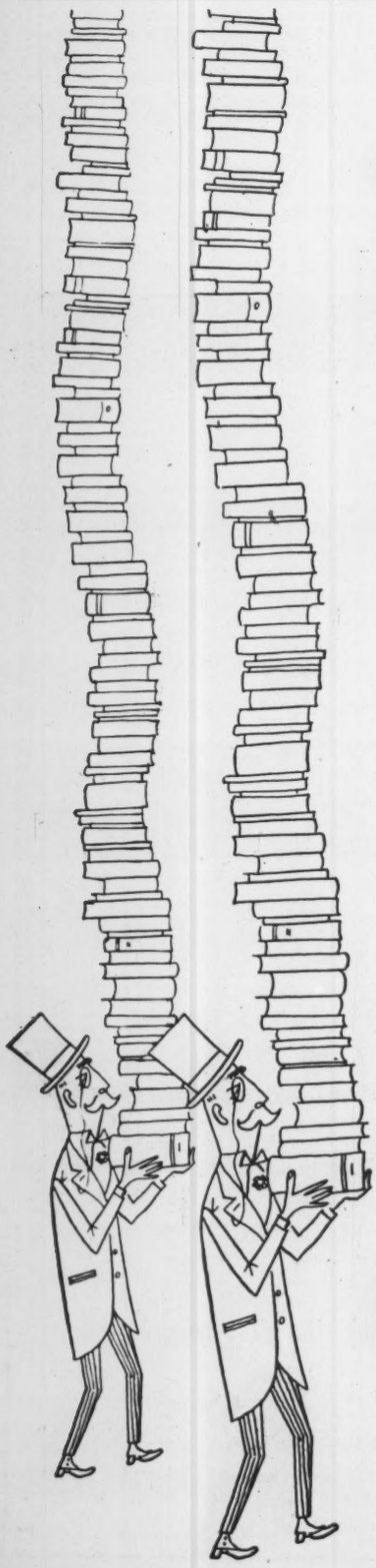
■ With the Regional Drama Festivals looming on the horizon, it's interesting to note that three women are Regional Chairmen: **Mrs. Jessie Richardson** of Vancouver, **Mrs. N. W. Haynes** of Edmonton and **Madame Robert Choquette** of Montreal.

■ The Junior Farmers of Ontario met in Toronto recently. Winner of the public speaking competition was **Mrs. Ruth Malcolm** of Yelverton.

■ Word has just come about radio's **Dianne Foster.** Last Spring Edmonton-born Dianne went to England; starred in a movie and now has been cast in the Agatha Christie mystery play, "The Hollow." The play goes on tour before arriving at London's West End. And for her role, Dianne has had to become a blonde.

■ Patrol Leader **Lynn Richardson** of Castlegar, BC, was awarded the Girl Guide Silver Cross, for her rescue of a drowning boy.

■ Three Belgian-born Toronto women received medals of the Belgian Order of the Crown for their Belgian War Relief work. They are: **Mrs. William H. Hubbard, Mrs. Floyd J. Reynolds** and **Mme. F. Gridelet.**



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—Marcel Ray

CROSS-WORD EDITORS, *Louis and Dorothy Crerar. Two heads are better—.*

SN'S CONTEST PUZZLE

EVERY week hundreds of SN readers match wits with Louis and Dorothy Crerar, creators of the *Brain-Teaser*. This week they have a chance to get something besides brain fatigue for their efforts.

Work the puzzle on this page and send it in with your printed name and address. All entries must be in by Feb. 10 at which time the first correct solution opened will be awarded first prize, subject to a simple, qualifying question. The other ten prizes will be awarded similarly.

Winners will be announced in the March 6 issue.

First Prize: Shorter Oxford Dictionary,

Ten prizes of a book to be selected by winners from a list compiled by SN's Literary Editor.

Address: The Crerars, "Saturday Night", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto, Ont.

Brain-Teaser:

One for the Money

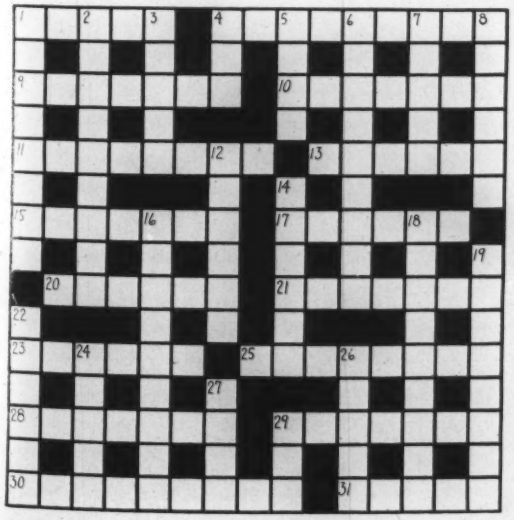
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. "To love the game beyond the . . . . .". (Newbolt). (5)
4. Kind of books for the autumn? (5-4)
9. How charming, when it is won over by me! (7)
10. A set of teeth may chatter strangely. (7)
11. One in Mother Hubbard's cupboard would have kept her dog busy! (8)
13. Nocturnes on the nasal organ? (6)
15. It does pop against it! (7)
17. 150 get short measure, on the deal, perhaps. (6)
20. Even if you don't 9 thing, it's well worth this. (6)
21. It's in the cards the game can start and finish back at South America. (7)
23. Steins (anag.). (6)
25. A volume to go by? (4-4)
28. Spanned, but fatally at San Luis Rey. (7)
29. Is it his fevered brow that makes him rash? (7)
30. Its patrons are probably day-dreamers. (5, 4)
31. A street in New York? (5)

DOWN

1. Where to buy a second-hand chess-man? (8)
2. A host of transients. (9)
3. The first lady is all right at heart. (5)
4. U.S. Confederate who brought back the fish? (3)
5. Pulled in a row. (4)
6. One is next, maybe, in addition. (9)
7. Either I go or it will put me to sleep. (5)
8. This in the buffet is hidden away. (6)
12. The sere, the yellow leaf. (3, 3)
14. A hundred, a hundred and one a tree. (6)
16. A swell fit for bathers, if they don't swell! (9)
18. They who make most cures, get the most, no doubt. (9)
19. Ah, me! September will, compared with October. (4-1-3)
22. A London striker. (3, 3)
24. Smart? Then it's up to no good! (5)
26. What the well-dressed woman sat in, perhaps. (5)
27. Tear-drop from an idolater. (4)
29. A universal centre? (3)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Dog in the manger
8. Glottis
9. Piebald
11. Adeline
12. Eri-king
13. Inserted
14. Using
17. Catty
20. Cheshire
25. Trapeze
26. Talkers
27. Grasses
28. Reenter
29 and 10. Raining cats and dogs

DOWN

1. Dogmatic
2. Grocers
3. Nattier
4. Hastened
5. Moppet
6. Needles
7. Elation
10. See 29
15. Rhetoric
16. Measured
18. Alabama
19. Treason
21. Solvent
22. Inertia
23. Stag
24. Person (141)

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FILMS

IT'S FUN TO WATCH WHEN IT MOVES

IT IS very hard to isolate the element in a moving picture that makes it move. It isn't noise or violence or the din of orchestral warnings on the sound-track, or even action. A picture may fairly bristle with these elements and end in buzzing futility, like a fly on tanglefoot.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

It may even be an "honest" film, based on a real story, with a carefully documented background. But no amount of documentation and care can save it if the camera labors along, barely abreast of the narrative. For if a picture is to move, the camera must always be a jump ahead, hinting, inventing, ingeniously leading to conclusions or even more ingeniously leading away from them.

I am thinking at the moment of two current films, "An American Guerrilla in the Philippines," a Hollywood film, and "State Secret" from the British studios.

The American film is based on the actual operations of a guerrilla group in the Philippines during World War II, and is photographed against a genuine Philippine background. It is filled with heroics, escapes, and a loud urgent din on the sound-track. It is produced in technicolor and it has Tyrone Power as hero and beautiful Micheline Prelle as heroine. And for climax it has Robert Barrat riding into Leyte at the head of the liberating army, and looking in his dark sunglasses, the spitting image of General MacArthur.

ON THE OTHER hand we have in "State Secret" a highly invented yarn placed against a mythical European background. The picture is filled with tricks and dodges and tongue-in-cheek ideological references. Apart from Douglas Fairbanks jr., it has an almost unfamiliar cast. Its story is utterly implausible, for even if you are willing to allow that the hero could conceivably have got himself into the fix presented here, you can't rationally accept the idea that he could ever have got out of it.

The difference between the two is that "State Secret" is always airily in flight — from fact, from conjecture, and from the obvious; whereas "An American Guerrilla in the Philippines" moves along a conventional track, rather like a train of freight-cars, with the end far down the line and around the curve. It takes its own time and there is nothing to do but wait until the caboose finally rumbles by fluttering the red flag of liberation and allowing everybody to go home.

"State Secret" is quite a different matter. It isn't a distinguished picture in any weighty sense, but it has most of the elements that give a picture

distinction. It is handled with lightness and audacity and a kind of waiting wit, and it is acted with the most engaging ease, particularly by its villains, Jack Hawkins and Herbert Lom.

The story has to do with an American surgeon (Douglas Fairbanks jr.) who is trapped into operating on the dictator of a mythical country behind the Iron Curtain. The dictator, after an apparent recovery, develops an embolism and dies, and the surgeon finds himself in the midst of an ever-tightening ring of spies, secret police and sinister cabinet ministers who are determined to liquidate him before he can get out of the country with his ominous state secret.

The adventures of both the hero and the blonde entertainer (Glynis Johns) who reluctantly befriends him could hardly be more fanciful, but spry ingenious direction and an agile camera are always able to keep one step ahead of incredulity. "State Secret" can be recommended for no better reason than that it is continuous fun to watch. Offhand, and particularly after seeing "An American Guerrilla in the Philippines," I can't think of a better reason.

"MR. MUSIC" presents Bing Crosby as a musical composer who dislikes composing, and Nancy Olsen as a tireless girl who hates laziness. So wise old Charles Coburn hires Nancy to keep Bing away from his golf and horses and at his piano. Long long after the new secretary is installed the composer continues to slump, and I'm afraid that in spite of the Crosby charm the picture slumps along with him.

Eventually, however, he gets to work and begins picking tunes and lyrics out of the air, as composers always do in the movies. Eventually, too the big production number takes shape, and since Bing with his connections is able to work in Groucho Marx and Dorothy Kirsten as guest stars, the show is a hit. It has all been done before, and as far as the original story ("Accent on Youth") is concerned, done a good deal better.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

BOOKS

BETTER IN BITS

SWISS FAMILY PERELMAN—S. J. Perelman—*Musson—$3.50.*

LIFEMANSHIP—Stephen Potter—*Clarke, Irwin—$1.40.*

PERELMAN'S around - the - world trip with his family (wife and two children), first described in a series of articles for *Holiday*, is here reprinted as a continuous book. He is undoubtedly the funniest American article-writer today but his chief virtues show best in the shorter *New Yorker* and *Holiday* lengths. When presented for longer periods his free-associational humor and his zany gleaning of words, phrases, nomenclature and speaking becomes overwhelming and its edges blurred. One longs for the occasional burst of sobriety and of acute analysis. This Perelman gives us, *e.g.* in the Americanophobic Dutch East Indians, but in such small doses that continuous reading of his book is unfair both to oneself and to him.

Potter's little book is a sequel to "Gamesmanship, or the Art of Winning Games without Actually Cheating." This book suggests rules for the art of being "one up" on an opponent in other fields: whether the opponent is a conversational *vis-a-vis*, a rival suitor, a member of the opposite sex, a literary critic, etc. The book derives its mild whimsy as a concealed exposition on caddism (cf. "How to Lose Friends and Alienate People") but since it is basically an extension of a single gag the thread often becomes highly tenuous. In that the author has included a supplement to his book on gamesmanship, it seems that the vein has been pretty thoroughly mined.—*M. B.*

THE LAST TORY

PARADE'S END—by Ford Madox Ford—*McClelland & Stewart—$6.00.*

FORD MADOX FORD (of whom Graham Greene has said there is "no novelist of this century more likely to live") died eleven years ago. A forgotten quartet of his post-World War I novels ("Some Do Not", "No More Parades", "A Man Could Stand Up", and "The Last Post") can now be read in a single omnibus, bringing to the frustrated career of Christopher Tietjens a unity and a coherence not apparent when the novels were published individually. The result is the revelation of a novel-stature which will immediately recall the massive "War and Peace", breath-taking in its scope, gigantic in its allegorical message, inexorable in its philosophic implications.

The hero Tietjens, conceived by Ford as the "last English Tory", incapable of moral corruption and equally incapable of paying the slightest heed to criticism of himself, is at the same time both chivalrous and humble, with the sensitivity of a poet and the brains of a scholar. It is his very incorruptibility that proves his downfall: his wife, Sylvia, a beautiful sadist, does everything in her power to ruin his reputation because she cannot stand his moral rectitude. She slanders him, deceives him, denounces him and involves him in financial difficulty, hoping to see it all result in a single expression of weakness or anger in her husband.

—Hirschfeld

From "Swiss Family Perelman".

But it is no use. "If," she told him, "you had once in your life said to me . . . 'May you rot in hell . . .' you might have done something to bring us together." Her only return for her violence is increased politeness and forgiveness and forbearance. Actually, what terrifies her about her husband is his sanity. In her own emotional stress, this sanity strikes her as completely unfair and intolerable.

Many parts of the four novels are oblique, tangential and very close to incomprehensible. These, however, are faults (or are they faults?) common to the "stream-of-consciousness" technique. As a summing-up, the fourth novel seems inconclusive and unsatisfactory. Nevertheless the work as a whole is a masterpiece of drama and passion, never unwieldy, never incoherent, always plausible.—*J.B.*

DE MOSTEST HOSS

MAN O' WAR—by Page Cooper and Roger L. Treat—*Copp, Clark—$3.75.*

THERE are some who will argue that Man O' War was not the fastest horse of all time, but no one can deny that he was the most colorful. People who have never seen or bet on a horse race, who were still unborn when Big Red

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won his last race in 1920, can tell you something of his history. In a sports-writers' poll to name the greatest thoroughbred of this century's first half, Man O' War took 305 of the 388 ballots cast.

That this biography reads like the biography of a human being is not surprising. During his 27 years of life, Big Red had more words written about him, more photographs taken, and received more admiring visitors than all but a handful of people have ever done.

Man O' War raced for only two seasons, 1919 and 1920. He ran in 21 races and won 20 of them, coming second in the other. His average lead at the finish was over nine lengths. He set five records, one of which still stands. He was 22 years at stud, and sired 386 foals.

Miss Cooper and Mr. Treat have done a great deal of research, not only into the facts of Big Red's own life but into his genealogy back to the Godolphin Arabian and beyond. In fact some of this ancient history provides the most fascinating material in the book.

Man O' War was a character, and a champion. He knew it and so did those who looked after him. They loved him and admired him, and those who read this story of his long life will understand why. In the words of old Will Harbut, who was his groom and friend through their last years (they died within a month of each other) he was, simply, "De Mostest Hoss".

For the serious student, there is an appendix containing Man O' War's complete racing record, past performance record, sire record by years, yearlings sold at auction, and much more statistical data.—*K. M.*

THEN AND NOW

AWARDS

Orrin Hart of Claresholm, Alberta, and **John McLean** of Eureka, NS, have won scholarships offered by the Nuffield Foundation of England. They will leave next spring to spend six months in farmhouses in Britain.

APPOINTMENTS

Dan A. Cameron, Regina, is now Director of the Western Board of Music for Saskatchewan, with Regina College headquarters.

DEATHS

Mark Cecil Senn, 73, for 28 years undefeated Conservative MP for Haldimand, Ont.; at his farm near Caledonia, Ont.

Venerable Archdeacon Rupert John Dumbrille, 80, Rector of St. Mary Magdalene Anglican Church, Napanee, Ont., for 21 years until his retirement in 1948; at his home at Maitland, Ont.

Lt.-Col. G. R. H. Ross, 46, Officer Commanding the 8th Princess Louise's (NB) Hussars, 5th Armored Regiment; at his home at Hampton, NB, following a heart attack.

Thomas Julian ("Cappy") Goodlake, 73, founder of the Victoria, BC, Rotary Club; at Victoria.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Which Twin Has The Dianetic?

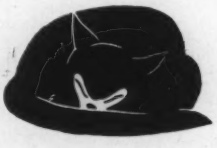
by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT'S getting so that you can do almost anything for yourself at home these days. All you need is a little practice and an understanding of a few simple yet fundamental rules.

Recently, for instance, I have been making an excited, if sketchy, survey of the new science of Dianetics. From what I can gather it is almost as easy to straighten out a snarled psyche at home as it is to give yourself a permanent in your own bathroom.

To take a very simple case: You have, let us say, a prejudice against cold beets. Many people share this distaste but with you it's a good deal more than a mere aversion. You can't pass it off lightly by saying "I like cold beets but they don't like me", (or, if you insist on being different, "Cold beets like me but I *hate* them").

In your case the mere sight of a cold beet salad brings out all sort of distressing symptoms, including trembling, hysterical bloating and psychosomatic dermatitis. This causes you endless embarrassment at picnics and cold Sunday suppers, so you call in your Dianetician or Auditor, who may be anyone with an understanding of the principles of Dianetics. If he doesn't understand them you can easily explain them while he is taking off his overcoat and galoshes.



YOUR particular obsession—we'll have to be a little technical here—exists only in your Reactive Mind, which turns out to be that handy old catchall the Subconscious. Down at the very bottom of the Reactive Mind lurk the Engrams, psychic gremlins which, according to Dianetics, are "the single and sole source of aberration and psychosomatic illness."

All that you have to do now is to fall into a reverie and float about in that agreeable medium, handing up any engrams you may encounter to the Auditor, who will presumably dispose of them at the surface. You are required to be conscious yet passive, and the whole process is no more exhausting than sitting and watching the operations of a decontamination squad in a newsreel.

According to the Dianeticians your own particular trouble might have taken form when your mother described the odiousness of cold beets during pregnancy to her obstetrician. Naturally you would have to do some particularly deep dredging in the reactive mind for that particular Engram, but apparently it has been done. There is even a record of one precocious eavesdropper who was able to repeat a conversation between his parents shortly after his conception. In fact all the Dianetics records go to show that people can't be too careful of their conversation where there are unborn children anywhere about.

NATURALLY the prenatal engrams are a little harder to dislodge. However they can all be erased with patience and persistence. Once they are cleared the patient is "free from aberrations forever and superior in intelligence to the average person". It all sounds ridiculously simple, and if half the claims made for it are true, ("Dianetics cures every kind of neurosis and psychosis and cures without failure") it should be made available to a wider public; with special sales in the drugstores. ("Now you can have a lovely natural permanent psychic adjustment in your own home") and pictures of radiant identical twins challenging you to tell which one had the professional psychiatric treatment, and which one had Dianetics.

Naturally most of the trained psychiatrists are dead against Dianetics. This of course is to be expected. One can imagine for instance what the Dental Association would say if someone came forward with a handy dental kit, available at drugstore counters, which would enable people to put in their own back inlays after a few simple instructions. Or how the Atomic Commission would react if some bright inventor were to produce a chemical set which would allow Junior actually to split the atom in his own basement workshop.

THE expert is always ready to resist invasion of his field. However this attitude doesn't worry the Dianeticians, who have their own theory about Man. Man, they claim is simply a machine.

If the treatment sets up an even more alarming buzzing and clanking in his mental machinery, this is simply because he has pushed the wrong buttons. Or he may be harboring a Denyer, a sort of rogue Engram, which confuses things by making him believe there is no such thing as an Engram.

That's about all I can tell you about Dianetics from my rather hasty reading. If you think it worth trying, go ahead. Only don't forget the warnings of the insurance statisticians, that some of the very worst accidents take place in the home.

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The Annual Meeting of Shareholders

The Royal Bank of Canada

Voluntary Curb on Spending Would Speed Re-armament and Preserve our Free Economy

Physical controls useful but no substitute for a real attack on inflation. Non-military expenditures must be cut. President proposes four point anti-inflation programme

How the inflationary spiral can undermine the very basis of free Canadian democracy and the positive steps which should be taken now to meet this threat were emphasized by James Muir in his Presidential address at the annual meeting of shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada.

The Korean war, said Mr. Muir, and the threat of war elsewhere, had posed new inflationary problems on an economy already fatigued by the long struggle against inflation since the close of World War II. "We no longer have that excess capacity in capital and manpower that made possible more guns and more butter in the early years of the last struggle.

"Full employment of men and resources is a symptom of economic strength in peacetime. It means however that any additional demands upon the economy can be met **only** by curtailing demand elsewhere. This means that the additional demand upon our economy arising out of rearmament **must** be met by cutting back our normal peacetime demand for capital and consumption goods.

COST OF REARMAMENT

"This curtailment of peacetime demand is the cost of wartime rearmament. This cost cannot be postponed. It must be met at once. And the fundamental problem of war economics is to ensure that only the least essential part of peacetime demand is thus curtailed.

"In this way we can reduce the dislocation of our economy caused by new armament expenditure. If we can reduce this dislocation we can increase the effectiveness of our war effort, and at the same time we can ensure that the freedom we aim to defend will in fact be preserved.

"What part of peacetime demand can most economically be sacrificed to the needs of defence?

"There are broadly three areas of demand in which cut-backs might conceivably be made. They are (1) the demand by consumers, especially for durable goods; (2) the demand by business for materials needed in the expansion of plant and equipment; and (3) the demand by government for non-military goods and services.

"Further inflation can be avoided if the money value of increased armament is offset by the reduced demand by consumers, business and government for non-military goods and services.

CONTROLS NOT ENOUGH

"Once the limits of voluntary saving have been reached we are forced to rely on increased taxes, and on physical controls. Physical controls may operate indirectly through credit curbs or directly through government allocation of scarce materials combined in various degrees with price control and rationing.

"These physical controls are not, properly speaking, deflationary at all. From bitter experience after the last war, we know that physical controls conceal but do not directly reduce inflationary pressure. They attack the symptoms and leave the disease itself unchecked. Their proper use is to divert demand from scarce to relatively less scarce goods and services; or, in some cases, to provide a stop-gap until fiscal and monetary policy can reduce inflationary pressure through direct action. Physical controls have their use, especially in total war, but they are no substitute for devices that **really** attack inflation.

INCOME TAXES COULD BECOME TWO-EDGED SWORD

The most powerful weapon in the fight against inflation is generally supposed to be a stiff increase in the income tax. But the test of efficiency must be that any income tax increases shall penalize spending and reward saving.

Such a criterion would rule out drastic increases in corporate taxes, especially excess profits taxes, tend to encourage waste in management; and, in addition, excess profits taxes are arbitrary in their impact and inflationary in their final effect.

The personal income tax is itself a blunt instrument that may hit spenders and savers alike; nevertheless it may prove to be the only weapon with sufficient power to check spending, even though in the process some saving is hit as well.

To minimize these faults, and to ensure fairness, I would suggest that any increase in income tax burdens should recognize: (1) that an effective attack upon inflationary spending can only be made by broadening the tax base through lower personal exemptions; (2) that equity demands the vigorous reduction of income tax evasion, now all too apparent outside the fixed wage and salary group; (3) that equity and efficiency alike demand the exemption from income tax, wherever possible, of the bona fide saving of the public. In its simplest form, this might include the limited exemption of insurance premiums and of net purchases of savings bonds over the year.

I am aware that to implement the third suggestion may be work for a genius in political and social invention; but, if so, we should be looking for him. Otherwise, as tax rates rise, the blunt instrument of the income tax may become a dangerous and perverse weapon that penalizes saving even more than it penalizes spending.

The failure to exempt saving when income taxes are very high will not only reduce their power to prevent inflation in the short run, but may in the long run prove a positive danger to democracy itself. The extremes of "left" and "right" in the world today are mediated in the great democracies by a strong middle class. It would be a tragedy indeed if democracy should perish because, in the supposed interest of its own defence, it liquidated this guardian of democratic institutions.

TO FIGHT INFLATION

"The suggestions made in this appraisal of ways to fight inflation would, I think, be broadly acceptable to a majority of citizens, whether inside or outside the government. I would summarize them as follows:

1) Voluntary saving through the patriotic restraint of consumption should be encouraged, by the precept and example of government, business, and private citizens; i.e., through less non-military expenditure by government, less capital expansion by business, and less consumption (especially on credit) on the part of private citizens.
2) Voluntary saving should be encouraged, borrowing discouraged, and fiscal policy made effective by allowing a continued movement towards higher interest rates.
3) Taxes required to prevent inflation should penalize consumption and reward saving, whether through direct taxes on consumption or through income taxes that exempt to some degree the **bona fide** saving of the public.
4) Direct controls, especially in the form of price control and rationing, should be measures of the last resort, and should be treated as stop-gap devices, not as substitutes for a true anti-inflationary policy.

"Perhaps we should not ignore the possibility that, having failed to realize their hopes of capitalist collapse through post-war depression, the communists are now trying to engineer capitalist collapse through the inflationary pressure of a continuous armament boom. But once the required amount of armaments expansion has been determined, the inflationary problem created by that expansion must somehow be met.

"As a means to this end I should like once more to emphasize the moral and economic obligation of democratic governments to maintain ordinary expenditures at the lowest possible level. If democratic governments fail to meet this obligation, they will in effect be giving a measure of aid and comfort to the enemy. At this stage, the most important weapon in the whole arsenal of war controls is the control of ordinary government expenditure.

"Emphatically, the price of our safety is not only the expenditure of vast sums provided by savings and taxes, but eternal vigilance over the uses to which these funds are put. A major defence effort has such an impact upon our economic resources and our standard of living that a democratic government would be guilty of criminal negligence if it did not do all it could to preserve the free economy by confining its ordinary expenditures to the absolute minimum.

"We have all heard it said at one time or another that American capital is taking over our economy. My reply is simply that, if this is true, then we have no one to blame but ourselves. If Canadian capital is not playing a large enough part in developing our resources and expanding our industry, the reason must be not that Canadian capital is too meagre for the job, but that, in spite of the high stakes, Canadian capital refuses to take the risk. From here on let us see to it that our vision, our energy and our risk-taking spirit are not found wanting.

"Actually a new spirit of enterprise is abroad in the land—personally I have great faith in it. I believe this is the spirit appropriate to the true Canadian character.

"It may not be too much to hope that Canada may become, as it were, a working model of the free economy in action, and a constant reminder to the world at large that the road to economic freedom is also the shortest and safest road to social progress."

General Manager Reports 2 Million Deposit Accounts

T. H. Atkinson, General Manager, in reviewing the bank's 1950 Annual Report, stated that total assets of The Royal Bank of Canada now exceeded $2,497,000,000, the highest point in the field of Canadian banking. Deposits had also increased materially to reach $2,337,503,468, the highest point in the history of the bank.

There had also been a gratifying increase in the number of the banks' depositors, the actual number of accounts being over 2,000,000, practically 1,900,000 of which were in Canada. "Since January 1, 1945, the number of accounts on our books in Canada has increased by about 600,000, or 46%," said Mr. Atkinson.

An increase of $926,895 in profits was noted by the General Manager. After providing for the usual deductions, including taxes of $4,012,000. and dividends, there was a carry-forward to profit and loss account of $3,059,725, bringing this account to $6,920,039. From this total, $6,000,000 has been transferred to the Reserve Fund, which now stood at $50,000,000.

NEW BRANCHES

"During the year, 15 new branch offices were completed, in addition to which rather extensive renovations were made to 63 other offices. Work was commenced on an additional 14 new branch buildings and 19 extensive alteration projects which work had not been completed by the year's end. We have opened 24 full-time branches and 1 sub-branch. We are now operating 654 branches and 37 sub-branches in Canada."

AID TO TRADERS

The General Manager reported another satisfactory year for the bank's branches in the West Indies, Central and South America, and in other areas outside Canada. He noted particularly the important service performed by these branches in facilitating and promoting trade between Canada and other nations. An important and necessary complement to the Government's trade activities "are the banking services and first-hand knowledge which our branches abroad can and do contribute. With our chain now numbering 61 offices outside of Canada and with officers who have been trained on the ground, speak the language, and are fully conversant with local requirements, we are in an unrivalled position to assist Canadian exporters and importers and all those directly interested in the development of foreign commerce. Over the years the foreign service of the bank has offered excellent opportunities to young Canadians who have desired to make a career of international banking. Such opportunities still exist for young men of courage who have the background and preparation required to qualify for important posts in our foreign network of branches.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

"The gratifying figures we have before us today are due to a very large degree to the efficiency, enthusiasm, and aggressiveness of the members of the staff from junior clerk up, and it is fitting that I should say to them a formal but very sincere 'thanks' for a job well done.

"In the ordinary day-to-day business of the bank, our staff continued the happy tradition of friendliness always associated with The Royal Bank of Canada.

"For their friendly conduct of business as well as for their readiness to rise and meet emergencies, I express the thanks of management to our almost 12,000 staff members and as well to those other employees of the bank who contribute so much to the efficiency of the organization.

"I can assure the Directors and shareholders that morale is high, and that whatever new crises come upon us in the now-opening year, your staff will measure up."

What's Holding Up U.K. Immigrants?

In the Search for Manpower, Canada is being Left Behind By the Australians' "Flat Out" Immigration Policy

by Gordon McCaffrey

London.

THIS YEAR five Commonwealth countries are competing in the British labor market. Canada, Australia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and New Zealand are thrusting their hands into the industrial and farm manpower pools, each hoping to draw out skilled and unskilled workers. At the end of the year Australia will be far in the lead, followed by Canada, a poor second, then the others, even further down the scale.

GORDON McCAFFREY

British labor is wanted because it is highly skilled, politically acceptable, and easily assimilated. But western European farm and factory hands are also in demand. Here again Australia is unrivalled in her efforts to get the cream of the crop.

This year Canada has set an immigration target of 75,000, including 35,000 Britons. Australia expects to take 200,000 including 80,000 from the United Kingdom.

Three Reasons

There are three reasons for Australian leadership. First, Australia has had a flexible, long-term policy operating since the end of the war. Second, the administration of the policy is efficient and imaginative. Third, Australia is better known, more advertised, harder sold in Britain than any of her competitors.

Australia, with a population of 7.6 million in 1945, set a goal of 20 million to be reached "within two generations." With only a slightly expanding population, the Government decided to lay down a permanent immigration carpet.

In 1947, with the financial cooperation of Great Britain, the Australian Government offered free passages to British servicemen and £10 fares to British residents and their dependents. The plan was extended to include servicemen of allies.

Some Canadian immigration officials in London pooh-pooh the Australian program. They say it depends entirely on assisted passages, and that a lot of Britons, disappointed by the realities of postwar Australian conditions, are already wanting to come home.

To the first criticism, an Australia House spokesman says that over half the 225,000 Britons to emigrate to Australia since 1947 have paid their own way.

To the second, he says less than four per cent have applied for a return passage, and this figure includes war brides, "who have been a problem in many countries."

Canadian Policy

A Canada House spokesman summed up Canadian policy at the end of November: "Any Briton of good character and health, not likely to become a public charge, can go any time." And he added: "We don't believe in assisted passages. We think we get the best type—the man who can save up the fare himself."

That might be all right in theory The fare from Liverpool to Saint John or Montreal is $160. Then there's rail fare from the port, plus spending money for a day or two: at least $30. The average young Briton —the type likely to emigrate—earns about $18.50 a week. He can't save much out of that.

The Canadian program is picking up, however. The cooperation between the immigration services of W. E. Harris in Ottawa and William Griesinger in Ontario, where most of the British migrants are headed, was never possible in the feuding days of Mackenzie King and George Drew.

The air immigration scheme is just getting under way after a slow start at Christmas. Canada is a magic word in the U.K., for within a few weeks of the announcement, several thousand applications were made at Ontario House, the London headquarters of the scheme.

But Australia has a second point for leadership—administration. If the London centre is typical, it leaves no doubt Australia is here to do business. An Australia House spokesman gave one explanation why his country is attracting more emigrants than all other Commonwealth countries combined: "When Australia does something, we always go flat out. We're never half-hearted about it."

Besides the activity in London, Australia has 18 interviewing officers touring the U.K. By the end of March they will have held 46 conferences in key cities. All the other countries together couldn't match that organization inside of a year.

To help the Government carry out its program, Australian businessmen set up an Immigration Advisory Council, representing a cross-section of the community. It reports to the Government the opinions of the organizations it represents, and keeps policy up to date.

Canadian Weakness

The glaring weakness in Canadian policy is in transportation. TCA is providing a splendid service, but nobody here pretends the airlift is anything but an emergency and stop-gap measure. When the tourist season resumes in the spring, the immigration plans will, to say the least, be grounded. The simple fact is that Canada has been caught off-base with no shipping to carry the new policy home.

The Australians took care of that detail at the end of the war. They now have 11 all-immigrant ships, besides the regular passenger lines. Typical of their "flat out" attitude was the way they salvaged the luxury liner, *Monarch of Bermuda*, almost completely destroyed by fire in 1947. As the *New Australia*, she has carried over 3,000 immigrants, in two trips, since September.

—Jim Lynch

. . . FEDERAL *Immigration Minister Harris now cooperate successfully.*

—Globe and Mail

PROVINCIAL: *Ontario Development's William Griesinger and . . .*

At the personal sales promotion level, the Australians are ten leaps ahead of their competitors in the manpower scramble. In mid-December I wrote to the five immigration offices as a "machinist, 26, single, a British citizen of English parentage, with no financial or other ties." In other words, I gave qualifications that made me an "ideal" immigrant.

By return mail I received a letter from Australia House thanking me for my inquiry and inviting me to read the enclosed booklets on Australia, and if still interested, to go for a personal interview.

At the end of a week, all but Canada had replied. The second explanation that came to mind was that the letter to or from the Canadian office was lost in the Christmas rush.

Quality

Australia and New Zealand sent the best literature, written expressly for the immigrant. The Canadian hand-outs, which I picked up at the immigration office, are the same that are given to school children who call at Canada House for general information on geography and history.

Every prospective Australian immigrant gets a copy of an illustrated 52-page booklet, *Australia and Your Future*, which answers all the immediate questions. It doesn't gloss over the high cost of living and the housing shortage.

There are a lot of reports about Australia overselling in the British labor market. At the same time, it might be said that Canada is not selling hard enough.

The underlying Canadian theme here is that Canada is being *selective*, and that Australia is taking the good with the bad. The truth is, both countries are seeking the same men and women, and Australia is getting three times as many.

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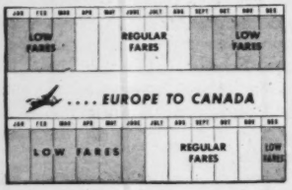

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Half-Back to President

Top Man in the Cement Industry Combined Business and Sport

by Michael Young

WHEN Ontario Hydro opened its Des Joachims hydro-electric power generating station last year, it was anxious that everyone realize how big a job it was. In this connection, one of the pieces of incidental intelligence offered was a note that the project had gobbled up enough concrete to build a sidewalk clear across Canada.

Des Joachims, and other hydro developments, are only part of the construction boom that has been going on in Canada — a boom which, by the looks of things, will be going on for quite a while yet. And the trans-Canada sidewalk Ontario Hydro was talking about is an indication that, in more ways than one, cement is the foundation of the construction industry. This, in a round-about way, brings us to a husky ex-footballer named J. M. Breen.

As President of Canada Cement, Breen is one of the country's top executives. Besides this, in his footballing days he was one of the country's top men on the gridiron. Pass him on the street, and you'll take him for the latter rather than the former. At 53, Joe Breen still looks as though he could crash through any Big Four line for a first down.

Breen is one of those men who can combine top-level athletic activity with first-class work in other fields. He started doing this at the University of Toronto where he pulled off honors every year in a tough engineering course, and still found time to captain the University of Toronto football team. That was in 1920, the year the U of T squad won the Inter-collegiate title, and then went on to beat the Toronto Argonauts for the Grey Cup.

"Buck" to "Buck"

All this was after a stretch with the Royal Canadian Engineers in World War I—"a career," Breen says, "which was undistinguished. I started as a buck and finished as a buck."

A star half-back, Breen played football for five years after he graduated in 1921. Three years were with the Parkdale Canoe Club in the Ontario Rugby Football Union, and two years with the Big Four Toronto Argonauts in the days when, he says, "it really was amateur football."

But, although he was an ardent footballer, he didn't intend to make a career of it. He'd worked on that engineering degree to get into the construction industry. When he graduated, he started his career with Canada Cement as a Sales Engineer in the Toronto office.

You don't play a game like football indefinitely. When Breen quit playing, he began coaching, and handled the University of Western Ontario team from 1929 to 1934. Then he began refereeing in the Big Four. He was at this for six years which he describes as "a lot of trouble, but a lot of fun." By this time he was 43 and beginning to notice that the yard markings were getting farther apart, and the football fields getting longer, so he turned in his battered referee's whistle.

Last year he was in the sports pages again when the Inter-collegiate League invited him to become Football Commissioner. But, by this time, Breen had reached a point in his profession when it finally became impossible for him to combine it with sport: he had to turn down the Inter-collegiate League's invitation.

A couple of years before, Canada Cement had moved him from Toronto

—Rice, Montreal

J. M. BREEN

to Montreal and made him Assistant General Manager. The next year he became the company's Vice-President and General Manager, and in 1949— on the death of World War II Steel Controller F. B. Kilbourn — Breen became President and Gen. Manager.

This footballer's shoulders are carrying quite a load. His company turns out 80 per cent of the cement produced in Canada. During a boom in the construction industry, J. M. Breen is the main ball carrier, and he is expected to cover a lot of ground.

In pre-war days his company ran at 60-70 per cent capacity; then to meet the postwar construction boom it had to get up to full capacity and expand 60 per cent besides.

It doesn't take much of a cement shortage to cause trouble, and when there's trouble, the number one man in the biggest company concerned usually catches most of it.

Though he's not a chronic worrier, Breen takes his trouble seriously, and the difficult days were followed by sleepless nights. But he has his company over the hump now. Expansion of the plant at Exshaw, Alta., and the new plant under construction at Havelock, NB, together will add two million barrels a year to the company's production. Now, Breen says; "I have no doubt the cement industry can supply all future needs, and no job need be deferred for lack of cement."

BUSINESS ANGLE

Stock Market Forecasting

THE STOCK MARKET, as we all know, has its ups and downs in volume of trading. But a related field that never seems to lose activity is the business of forecasting price movements in the stock market. These days it seems to be brisker than ever, due perhaps to the fact that there is a new crop of customers. The reason for them is the persistent rise in the general price level and the cost of living.

Today many good citizens who hadn't been in the stock market for years are buying common stocks as hedges against inflation. And, doing so, they soon find themselves the recipients of alluring letters from "advisory services" and market analysts and others who want to sell them forecasts of stock market price movements. Many of these offers are impressive, and backed by firms of some substance. But how reliable is most stock market forecasting?

Nearly a year ago (March 7, 1950) I told here about my own doubts as a result of my experiences as editor of this paper's Gold & Dross department, in which I did some forecasting myself. And I referred in that piece to similar doubts voiced by a gentleman named A. Wilfred May in an article in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, New York, for which he writes regularly. Now Mr. May has written another article in that paper entitled "Is It Possible to Forecast the Stock Market?", which question he answers with a decided negative. He gives many reasons to support it. The Cowles Commission for Research in Economics, he says, found in two major studies that the forecasting efforts of financial publications, services, and of Dow Theory practitioners have been generally useless. Similar adverse findings in connection with predicting and interpreting movements of the market as a whole (in contrast to good work in analysis of individual issues) were arrived at as a result of an extensive survey of brokerage house opinion made under the direction of the Columbia University School of Business in 1948.

The Experts' Errors

Further indications of the experts' difficulties in forecasting market trends is furnished by the record of those investment companies which concentrate on timing the market movements of the standard issues. The long-term record, substantiated by a recent exhaustive study, shows that instead of trying to catch the market swings, better results could be gained by continued holdings of the same stocks or of others in the Dow-Jones averages.

The basic fallacy in all the stock market forecasting systems is the implied premise that the *future* course of a stock can be determined from its *past* behavior. May says that the fallacies contained in the popular Dow Theory are common to most of the other market analysis techniques. By charting the market's course according to its concepts of tops and bottoms, secondary areas, major and minor reversals, break-through points, valid and invalid penetrations, confirmations, primary and secondary advances, etc., the Dow theorists attempt to define whether the market is bull or bear.

Says May: "As a definition of the present this is useful, but as prediction it signifies nothing. It functions merely as a weather vane that shows which way the wind has been and is blowing; whether up or down the hill. Actually it does not thereby give any clue as to how long it will continue to blow that way—not even whether it will continue to blow for another day. Just as the weather vane does not ensure continuation of the wind, so the recording of a price trend does not guarantee its continuation."

A Psychological Fiction

Essentially the market technicians' assumptions about trend behavior commit the error involved in the mathematical principle of "the maturity of the chances" which Steinmetz called "the most mischievous of gambling superstitions." This principle embraces the psychological fiction of which Dow thinking is a variation; that where there has been a repeated run in a series, the mere recurrence of that repetition alters the mathematically correct odds concerning the outcome of the next event.

A sounder approach to investment, suggests May, is based on the premise that market price recurrently departs from value, and by doing so creates valid opportunities for advantageous purchases and sales. The investor should estimate in a realistic way the likely return from a share of stock considered as an interest in a property, just as he would in estimating the worth of a going business property or piece of real estate.

—John Steele

by P. M. Richards

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2. Marked increase in assets, comprising well diversified investments of highest grade, and rise in average rate of interest to 4.16% for the year.
(Total assets $22,385,921.)

3. Substantial increase in premium receipts, interest from investments, and other income.
(Total receipts for year $4,121,108.)

4. Increased payments to policyholders and dependents, including death claims, dividends and other benefits.
(Paid during year $1,299,314.)

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U.S. AIRCRAFT: *Called for, a five-fold increase; probable, a three-fold one.*

Production:

PLANS & PRACTICE

THE FIRST real pinch in civilian goods probably will not be felt until March. Factories are full of "in-process" items indicating a fairly steady production of finished goods until inventories are used up.

Some concern is being felt in business and industrial quarters that defence orders may not be put into production in time to take up the slack in March and the forepart of the second quarter of 1951.

The tempo of conversion to defence production will vary depending on the speed with which contracts are awarded, and the impact of material shortages.

Already Detroit is beginning to assume its World War II position of the arms arsenal of the nation. Defence orders in that area are nearing the billion dollar mark.

But the arms expansion program recently outlined by President Truman seems on the optimistic side. The aviation industry is an example: Truman called for a five-fold increase in plane output, but the industry figures that a three-fold expansion in aircraft engines in one year, or a seven-fold increase in two years, is the most that can be expected under the most favorable circumstances.

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

SCARCITY of skilled and semi-skilled labor may soon displace material shortages as the No. 1 concern of business. Department of Labor officials say that by June Canada may be short of 100,000 workers for defence and essential civilian industries. This prospect, together with the constantly growing pressure on supplies of a wide range of materials, chiefly steel and non-ferrous metals, suggests the likelihood of earlier-than-anticipated imposition of close controls on manpower movements, prices and wages.

Stiff increases in Canada's spendings on rearmament will almost certainly be authorized by Parliament soon after it meets on January 30. Canadian business, now feeling the impact of orders covering Canada's commitments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (initially for electronic equipment and radar), faces an immediate quickening and enlarging of the whole defence undertaking, probably considerably exceeding the largest forecasts yet made by Government spokesmen. And whatever the immediate scale sanctioned by Parliament, the prospect is that the defence program will be subject to sudden change in kind and in scope, in line with changes in world Communist pressures.

Oil:

TAR SANDS PROSPECTS

FOR DECADES, the fabulous tar-sands of the Athabasca region, 300 miles north of Edmonton, have taunted geologists and petroleum engineers. Here, over an area of 8,000 square miles, lay a wealth of oil unmatched anywhere else in the world; indeed, if expert guesses were anywhere near accurate, there was more oil in the tar-sands (one guess, 250,000,000,000 barrels) than in all the other oil-fields in the world put together.

The tar-sands have always been a taunt because nobody could figure a way of separating the oil from the sand. Anybody with a shovel can dig up oil as easily as shovelling snow; but every individual grain of sand is clasped tightly by a clinging globule of oil. And unless the grain of sand can be extracted, the oil is no good for anything but low-grade paving for streets carrying only light traffic.

The Federal Government's National Research Council struggled with the problem for years, then dropped it. Private interests have taken a crack at it with no more success. But in recent years the Alberta Government, armed with an unaccustomed supply of spare cash from oil revenues gleaned elsewhere, has been making a determined attempt to solve the infuriating problem. Last week, it looked as if this attempt might be successful.

A consulting engineer had been retained by the Alberta Government to report on the results of its researches at a pilot plant it has been running at Bitumount, in the heart of the tar-sands region. His report, confessed Industries and Labor Minister J. L. Robinson, exceeded expectations.

The separation process devised at Bitumount, the engineer reported, could be expected to produce oil which could be shipped to Edmonton and then on to the Great Lakes *via* the new 1,200-mile pipeline to Superior, Wis., at a gross cost of $3.10 a barrel. It would sell in the Great Lakes region for $3.50 a barrel. Extraction of crude from the tar-sands, therefore, was a commercial proposition at the present world price of crude oil.

The separation process was done by pumping boiling water and air through the oil-and-sand mixture. The air-bubbles carry the oil to the surface, while the heavier sand sinks to the bottom. The oil can then be skimmed off and any water remaining distilled away, leaving pure crude.

The Government, like everybody else, was keeping its fingers crossed pending further proof that this operation could be done commercially.

Policy:

DECENTRALIZE

PROTESTS from Manitoba have followed those from the Maritimes (SN Sept. 12) on the location of new war industries. Chambers of Commerce in the two provinces see signs that, in the build-up for a possible World War III, too much new industry is being channelled into Ontario and Quebec. This, they say, is what happened in World War II. They think it was a mistake then, and that it's a worse one now, if only from the strategic point of view.

Backed by a year-end figures which showed substantial industrial growth in Manitoba during 1950, the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce let Trade Minister Howe know: (1) Manitoba wants a larger share of the industrial side of the preparedness program; (2) the province has the facilities to handle a larger share.

Manitoba's Department of Indus-

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Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) on the issued 5% cumulative redeemable preferred shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of March, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1951.

By order of the Board,
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.
January 4th, 1951.

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Dividend — Common Stock

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½c) per share on the issued Common shares of the Company has this day been declared payable on the 1st day of March, 1951 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1951.

By order of the Board,
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.
January 4th, 1951.

try and Commerce figures showed an $18 million increase in industrial production during 1950 over 1949. Industrial production for 1950 stood at more than $525 million. There were 36 new industries established, and 24 per cent of the province's manufacturers had expanded their plant facilities.

■ The Province of Quebec is equally determined to maintain its rapid rate of postwar industrial growth. A brightly illustrated, well-organized booklet put out by the Provincial Government points out that 4,000 new industries have located in Quebec since the end of World War II. Annually, the booklet proudly states, about $4 billion worth of goods are produced in the province's 12,000 manufacturing establishments. In terms of such things as labor force, water power and transport, its authors argue, there is room for still more expansion.

PRODUCTION

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

buying from the U.S. It involves not only our two countries, but the other countries of the NATO alliance. The Government was justified in trying to find out what lines of Canadian production could contribute most to the alliance as a whole; and this has proved a slow and vexatious business. But we are now on the verge of decisions. Some of the most vital of the NATO "task forces" which have been studying different branches of production have now reported. The inter-Governmental Canadian teams (of National Defence and Trade and Commerce) have reached some preliminary conclusions. The list of items to be manufactured in Canada is almost decided.

Less Heavy Types

The intention is that we should concentrate on the less-heavy types of army equipment. We are likely to be making small arms, mortars, and guns. The biggest will be the 105 mm. and the 155 mm., which are of fairly simple construction. On certain items, like anti-tank weapons, the design is standardized and we may have a demand from Britain as well as Europe. Some of the U.S.-type weapons may not be much use to the British, but will match the needs of some European countries. Given reasonable financial arrangements, it is much easier to get an economical initial run if we can meet the requirements of other countries besides our own, especially now when we do not yet have to reckon with the immense wastage of wartime.

To decide what we shall make is one thing. To get the weapons rolling off the assembly-line is another. We haven't yet got the blueprints for the U.S. weapons we shall make. The tools and the assembly-lines have still to be established. Considering all this, I was told: "If we could get into production on any of these items in 18 months, it would be faster than it has ever been done before."

If General Eisenhower's deterrent force is not to be a cardboard front covering an empty box, there's an awful lot to be done at home.

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By Order of the Board,

JAMES STEWART,
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—CP

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INSURANCE

CLAIM FIGHTS ARE FEW

ONE FALLACY that is far too common — and it is frequently harbored by people who pride themselves on being well-informed — is that insurance companies take a delight in contesting claims. This belief is particularly held with regard to fire and casualty companies. The truth of the matter is that the number of claims contested is almost ridiculously small; for example, three well-known groups of companies operating in Canada had, in 1949, over 50,000 claims. Of this total only three were contested, and even of these three, two concerned the same individual. While it may be admitted that this is not necessarily representative of the industry as a whole, it at least points out that the ratio is extremely low.

Spirit, Not Letter

Companies generally have entertained the viewpoint that by settling claims amicably, in accordance with the spirit rather than the letter of the contract, hard feelings are avoided. There is also a saving in legal expenses for both parties. It must be remembered too that there is no way of forecasting what a court may award. There have been occasions when the amount awarded has been substantially in excess of that originally offered by the company: the reverse, of course, is equally true.

A company contests a claim when there is doubt as to its validity or if it has reason to suspect that there is an attempt at fraud. If a building has been destroyed by fire and the insurance company suspects that it is of incendiary origin but lacks complete evidence, the company may offer to settle the claim at a figure considerably less than that demanded or provided for in the policy. If the case is contested it is not generally realized that such contestations, apparently based on technical grounds, are to the ultimate benefit of the honest policyholders by reducing the losses of the insurer and preventing increases in premium rates.

Misunderstanding

Contestation may also occur when a policyholder, not understanding the coverage of his contract, submits a claim to his insurance company. Insurance companies are not philanthropic institutions; while they frequently make partial settlements in border-line cases, they will not meet an unjustified claim. Every claim, of course, is carefully checked, and often the original demand is scaled down to more reasonable and realistic proportions. If the companies accepted, without question and examination, every demand made upon them, in very short order policyholders would pay fabulously high premiums. It must not be forgotten that premium rates are determined by loss experience.

Such contestations as do arise could be further reduced if policyholders would scrutinize their policies. Too often they accept their policies believing in good faith that they have full coverage, only to discover too late that some vital coverage has not been asked for or obtained.

The fine print on a policy is not there just to occupy space. It is there because the law demands that the insured be given every opportunity to know exactly what protection he is entitled to. If he fails to understand the terms of the policy, then he should demand an explanation from his broker or agent. It is the responsibility of the broker or agent to make sure that the insured understands his policy. —*Douglas R. Weston*

CENTRE OF THE NECKLACE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

enough even the French city of St. Boniface has no popular eating place famed for its French food.

Rugby, hockey, softball, baseball, golf, curling, swimming, skiing, horse racing, nearly all the sports are played in Manitoba's capital. Perhaps the city is best known in other parts of Canada for its rugby team, the western championship Blue Bomber squad and for its curlers who boast they have made Winnipeg the "curling capital of the world." Curling in Winnipeg is almost as old as the city itself. Winnipeg proper has 20 curling rinks with a membership of more than 4,000. Actually more than 10,000 take part in the pastime during the winter.

From playground and corner rinks come the young hockey players who maintain the name of "Winnipeg" as a hallmark of distinction in hockey. Many Winnipeggers have made hockey history. But in the past two decades senior hockey has gone into eclipse and junior hockey has succeeded it in public favor. Winnipeg teams have won the Memorial Cup emblematic of the Canadian junior championship, eight times since its inception.

Canadian football has been played in Winnipeg almost as long as hockey. The idea of importing football players from the United States did not originate in Winnipeg as many western fans believe. Edmonton, Regina and Calgary all had American imports before Winnipeg. But Winnipeg was the first western city to go in for U.S. talent in a big way with the result it took the Grey Cup west for the first time in 1935. By 1939 and 1941 when the Blue Bombers again won the Dominion championship Winnipeg was developing many talented players of its own, and the 1950 club had lots of "local" talent.

Horse-racing tops them all in attendance. Winnipeggers pack the popular Polo Park for two weeks in the spring and two weeks in the fall. The racing association has brought good horses to Winnipeg and has raised the standard of western-breds so they can compete anywhere on the continent.

Since the Second World War the spirit of civic consciousness has found expression in the construction of new schools and hospitals; in the expansion of community clubs; in mass public meetings at the Civic Auditorium; public subscription of funds towards a future sports arena. Faith in the city is evident in the building of thousands of new homes. Housebuilding in Greater Winnipeg has surpassed other large Canadian cities on a per capita basis, since World War Two. Housing units in Greater Winnipeg increased by roughly 14,000 during the past four and one-half years.

Educationally the city began with one public school, now has more than 70 with others being built. The war-induced increase in the birthrate is already showing its effects in the school enrolment.

In the field of higher education the University of Manitoba, located on its new Fort Garry site in Greater Winnipeg, has expanded into a modern educational institution with complete facilities and ample room for greater growth. It opened a Faculty of Education in 1935, a School of Commerce in 1937, began a systematic program of rural adult education in 1940, opened a School of Home Economics and a School of Social Work in 1943 and started a School of Music in 1944. Total regular enrolment: 5,000.

Land of Hope

Today nearly all major religious denominations are represented in the 292 churches and missions in the metropolitan area. The varied church organizations play an important part in the city's life. In the city of St. Boniface is located the twin-spired cathedral made famous by Whittier.

And Winnipeggers are proud of their Main Street. Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Schultz, in 1894, at the unveiling of the Seven Oaks monument in West Kildonan, (which still stands) described Main Street and its history in the following words:

"Over this road . . . must have passed the war parties of the Assiniboines in their futile effort to oppose the Crees . . . La Verendrye must have seen this trail long before it was known as the King's Highway. Over it has passed discoverer, courier, missionary, Arctic voyager, chief, warrior, medicine man, governor, factor, judge, councillor and commander. It has heard the rumble of artillery. . . Along its course the hard pressed founders of the Selkirk settlement alternately struggled southward in search of food or hurried northward for safety. Over it have travelled the pioneer priests, ministers and bishops. . . Truly this is an historic place."

Rudyard Kipling who visited the city in 1882 and again in 1907 marvelled at the changes he saw in that short period. Addressing a public meeting on his second visit, he told Winnipeggers:

"There is no man that can foresee or set limits to your destiny. But any man . . . even I, have the right to remind you that to whom much has been given much shall be required." Winnipeggers today know only too well how accurate was the prophecy of the empire chronicler.

—Driemen

WALTER KAUFMANN: *Maestro.*

"COME ON IN, SON, AND

meet the manager!"

When you take over the farm, one of these days, you'll want to talk to him. You can discuss your affairs in a friendly way, as I have done. And you'll find he knows a lot.

He knows we farmers need bank credit—sometimes to put in a crop, sometimes to take off a harvest. If we need market information, he can get it for us.

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And that's what our bank manager is there for—to help you and me to manage. He's a good man to know.

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